

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Rhode Island	
COUNTY: Kent, Providence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	APR 24 1973

1. NAME

COMMON:
Pawtuxet Village Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
(see continuation sheet 1 for district boundaries)

CITY OR TOWN:
Warwick and Cranston

STATE Rhode Island	CODE 44	COUNTY: Kent, Providence	CODE 003 and 007
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
multiple

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:

Warwick City Hall	Cranston City Hall
STREET AND NUMBER: 3275 Post Road	869 Park Avenue
CITY OR TOWN: Warwick	Cranston
STATE: Rhode Island	CODE 44

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Statewide Survey of Historic Buildings

DATE OF SURVEY: 1972 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission,

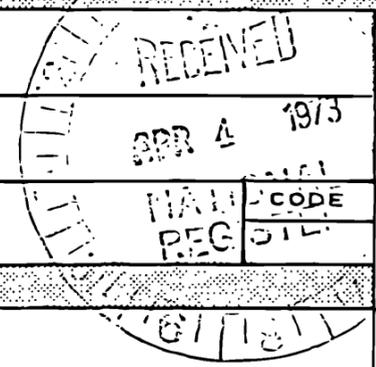
STREET AND NUMBER:
John Brown House, 52 Power Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Providence

STATE:
Rhode Island, 02906

CODE
44

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



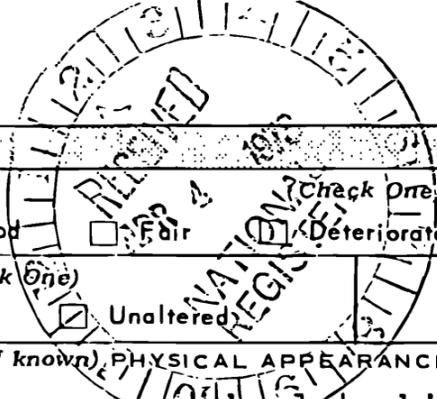
STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY



7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
(Check One)			(Check One)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Pawtuxet Village is a seaport hamlet which grew up, lying only four miles southeast of Providence, on the west side of Narragansett Bay and around Pawtuxet Cove. The land was part of Roger Williams's 1636 "Grand Purchase" from the Indian chieftains Miantonomi and Canonicus which included "all that land from those rivers reaching to Pawtuxet River; as also the grass and meadows upon ye Pawtuxet River." Its geographical advantages, with an excellent source of water power at Pawtuxet Falls and a deep-water, sheltered cove, were immediately recognized. By 1638, Stephen Arnold and Zachary Rhodes had built a grist-mill near the Falls and laid out the "Arnold Road" northward to join the old Pequot Trail; this road would become Broad Street. The "Great Road" ran south of the falls, was later named Main Street and is today known as Post Road.

In 1647, Pawtuxet Village became part of the newly-incorporated town of Warwick, which had been settled in 1642 by Samuel Gorton. By 1698, the Pawtuxet River dam and bridge became the boundary between Providence and Warwick; in 1751 the land north of the bridge was incorporated in the new town of Cranston which was then set off from Providence, and the bridge became the joint responsibility of both Warwick and Cranston. Nine bridges in all have been constructed here, including a covered one known as the "Colonel Bowen Bridge," built in 1772; the present span dates from 1883.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Pawtuxet became a trading and manufacturing center; it was also a wayside stop on the vital Old Post Road which linked the early settlements and ran south into Connecticut. Successful textile milling began about 1800 with the construction of a small gable-roofed mill built south of the bridge by Christopher and William Rhodes; this mill burned in 1859. A second and larger one was built in 1810; and it burned in 1875; and with the failure of the Warwick Railroad in 1876 the era of textile manufacture had here faded: no physical evidence of the once-busy mills at Pawtuxet Falls remains today.

With industry departed, Pawtuxet became a popular summer resort in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Thomas H. Rhodes built "Rhodes-on-the-Pawtuxet" just north of Pawtuxet Bridge in 1872; this pavilion for dancing and social occasions was rebuilt in 1915 and is still popular. In 1877 the Providence Yacht Club--oldest in the bay--was chartered and a clubhouse built (since then more than once replaced after hurricanes) in Stillhouse Cove, on the Cranston side of Pawtuxet; it is now known as the Rhode Island Yacht Club. No longer to be enjoyed are the "Oyster House," opened by the Pettis family on the end of Pawtuxet Neck, or the "Pawtuxet Cove House," famous for its clambakes, which was built around 1890 on Bridge Street, facing the cove.

The original, random street pattern of Pawtuxet Village as it grew up along the spine of the Old Post Road and around the cove is clearly

(See Continuation Sheet 2.)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

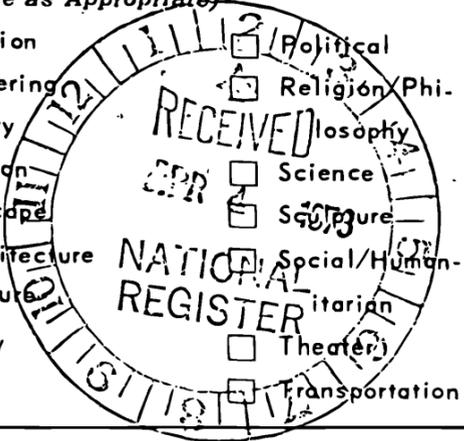
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1638-1973

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Philosophy	<u>Summer resort;</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	<u>boating</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Itarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Pawtuxet Village is one of the oldest communities in Rhode Island, its history dating back to Roger Williams. Its development can be clearly traced through several significant stages: the early settlement of 1638 around the cove and falls whose water-power and sheltered harbor attracted settlers only two years after Williams had founded Providence four miles to the north; the development of a thriving pre-Revolutionary seaport and wayside stop on the Old Post Road; the introduction of manufacturing at the opening of the nineteenth century and the building of the textile empire of the Rhodes brothers; the development of the late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century summer resort, with construction along Pawtuxet Neck (after the demise of Butler's Wharf) and the opening of the Rhode Island Yacht Club, second oldest in America; the transition of Pawtuxet into a modern suburban community with the development of housing on Colonel Ephraim Bowen's land stretching east from Fair Street to the cove's shoreline and on the Russell farm which stood just north and west of Pawtuxet Bridge; and, finally, the development of Broad Street for modern commercial use and the adaptation of Post Road as a modern highway, which latter threaten to erase historic Pawtuxet and have kindled local preservation efforts.

Of special interest to social historians is the involvement of Pawtuxet men with Samuel Gorton, founder of Warwick. Gorton, like Roger Williams, was a prominent preacher whose political and religious doctrines were in opposition to the Puritanism of Massachusetts. Following his banishment from that colony in 1640 as a heretic, Gorton and his friends came first to Portsmouth in Rhode Island, then to Providence, where he created turmoil by challenging the basis for local authority, which was not founded upon a royal charter. He shortly removed to the "Pawtuxet Purchase," and by 1642 he convinced four Pawtuxet men to place their land under jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, which was eager to gain a foothold in Narragansett Bay. However, this led to further chaos, and the Gortonists wisely took themselves to Shawomet. Not until 1658 did the "Pawtuxet men" acknowledge the authority of Providence Plantations, which had finally obtained a charter from Parliament in 1644. Massachusetts, the Indians and the Dutch from Nieuw Amsterdam were all sources of harrassment for the early village, which was totally burned on January 27, 1676, during King Philip's War.

(See Continuation Sheet 4.)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Brayton, Gladys: "Curator's Corner," in bulletins of the Cranston Historical Society, Cranston, Rhode Island, 1969-1972.
 Cole, J. R.: History of Washington and Kent Counties, Rhode Island (New York, 1889).
 Greene, Welcome Arnold: The Providence Plantations for 250 Years (Providence, Rhode Island, 1886).
History of the State of Rhode Island ... (Philadelphia, 1878).
 Kennedy, Hazel Wade: A Guide to Historic Pawtuxet (Providence, Rhode Island, 1972).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	41° 46' 4.29"	71° 23' 42.14"		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	41° 46' 4.29"	71° 23' 7.61"				
SE	41° 45' 32.80"	71° 23' 7.61"				
SW	41° 45' 32.80"	71° 23' 42.14"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 140 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Rhode Island	44	Kent	003
Rhode Island	44	Providence	007
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Elizabeth S. Warren, Assistant Director of the Statewide Survey

ORGANIZATION: Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission DATE: Feb. 17, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER: John Brown House, 52 Power Street

CITY OR TOWN: Providence STATE: Rhode Island, 02906 CODE: 44

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: Therese C. Williams

Title: State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: 30 March 1973

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert M. Utley
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 4/27/73

ATTEST:

[Signature]
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: 4/27/73

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) -1

STATE	
Rhode Island	
COUNTY	
Providence, Kent	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	APR 24 1973

(Number all entries)

2. Location

The "Pawtuxet Village Historic District" lying in both Cranston and Warwick, Rhode Island, can be defined as follows: beginning in Cranston at the northwest corner of the intersection of Broad Street and Ocean Avenue, Plat 2-6, Lot 251, then east along the North side of Ocean Avenue to the shore of Narragansett Bay; continuing south along the shoreline to the end of Pawtuxet Neck, around the Neck to the middle of the channel boundary dividing the towns of Cranston and Warwick then west to the Warwick shoreline at southeast corner of Bayside Avenue, Plat 292, Lot 285, then west along the south side of Bayside Avenue to Fair Street, then due south to include Plat 292, Lot 252. The southern limit of the District is formed by this lot. The western boundary begins at this point and continues in a northeast direction along Fair Street for 150' to the intersection with Peace Street, then west along Peace Street for 80' + to the west side of Plat 292, Lot 442, then north along the west bounds of Plat 292, Lot 442 and Lot 443 to intersect South Fair Street, then west along the south side of South Fair Street across South Atlantic Avenue to the southwest corner of Plat 292, Lot 570, then north along the west side of all the lots facing South Atlantic Avenue across Post Road and continuing north of the west side of Plat 291, Lot 50, to the shore of the Pawtuxet River. At this point the District is defined by running east along the Pawtuxet River to the Pawtuxet Bridge, then north along the west side of Broad Street in Cranston to the southeast corner of Plat 2-6, Lot 14, then west along the south side of Tucker Avenue 490' to the southwest corner of Plat 2-6, Lot 218, then north along its west boundary across Tucker Avenue and north along the west boundary of Plat 2-6, Lot 247, to meet Kneeland Street; then continuing northeasterly for 100' + on the north side of Kneeland Street to the southwest corner of Plat 2-6, Lot 9, then north along its west boundary and north across Plat 2-6, Lot 25I, turning east along its north boundary to the point of beginning.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) 5.

STATE	
Rhode Island	
COUNTY	
Newport	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAY 22 1973

(Number all entries)

6. Continued

- 97 Rhode Island Avenue (1875-76): 2½ story "Modern Gothic Style" house; Dudley Newton, arch.
- 100 Rhode Island Avenue (1889): "Stone Gables"; 2½ story Flemish Renaissance inspired house; Geo. C. Mason & Son, arch's.
- 140 Rhode Island Avenue (1901): "Tudor Lodge"; stucco 2½ story Tudor house.
- 150 Rhode Island Avenue (c.1920): "Lilliput"; 1½ story shingle bungalow; home of sculptor John Elliott and Maude Howe Elliott, chronicler of Newport's social and artistic history.
- Rhode Island Avenue (1902): St. Michael's School; 2½ story "Hispano-California" style house; Irving Gill, arch.; home of Miss Ellen Mason, translator, prominent in Newport cultural and humanitarian affairs.
- 6 Sunnyside Place (1873): 2½ story Mansard house; Geo. C. Mason & Son, arch's.
- 10 Sunnyside Place (c.1845): 1½ story Greek Revival house; home of John LaFarge.
- 117 Touro Street (1716): Fludder House; 2½ story gambrel roofed house.
- 119 Touro Street (1895): Fire Station No. 5; 2½ story brick firehouse.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)



STATE	Rhode Island
COUNTY	Kent, Providence
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	APR 2 1973

(Number all entries)

7. Description

shown in the map of Pawtuxet published by D. G. Beers in 1870. Of the buildings shown on the map, 31 eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century structures remain on the southern, or Warwick, side of the bridge and 10 widely-scattered early buildings on the north, or Cranston, side where modern development is now replacing historic Pawtuxet. These early buildings in general are small, gable-roof, wooden structures with center or paired chimneys; they are sited close to the road on small lots and create cohesive neighborhoods. On the Cranston side are found many interesting mid- and late-Victorian buildings, including the Baptist Church built in 1895 on land given in 1764 and 1765 and Lindsay's Market, recently restored, which was originally built in 1893 as the Odd Fellows Hall. Pawtuxet Neck is filled with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival "cottages" which date from 1870 to the early 1900's and which offer on a small scale the visual richness usually associated with Narragansett and Newport.

Following closely the outlines of the original village lying around the cove in both Cranston and Warwick, a recommended Historic District has been delineated. In this District, the following structures are singled out for special mention: Captain Grandall's small cottage at 31 North Fair Street is a seventeenth-century one-room house which was moved here from Prudence Island. The Malachi and James Rhodes house at 27-29 Post Road, built in 1734 and enlarged in 1775, is a two-story gable-roofed house with central chimney and entry typical of most of the eighteenth-century houses in the village; next door stands the Christopher Rhodes house built in 1800 by a leading citizen and already on the National Register. In 1814, Christopher and William Rhodes, whose "mansion" stands at 141 Post Road, opened the Pawtuxet Bank on Post Road, just south of the bridge, to finance the burgeoning textile empire and the village's coastal trade. This brick structure, to which a mansard roof and a veranda were added in 1866, now houses the Bank Cafe.

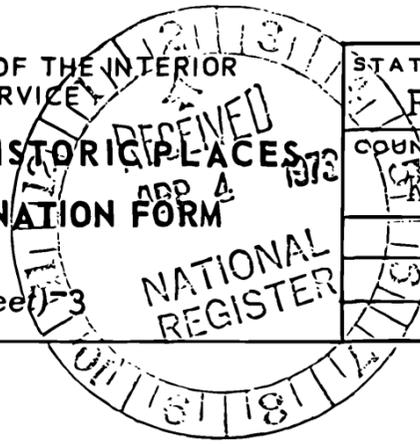
The Carder Tavern at 118 Post Road, an early stagecoach stop, was constructed in 1740, when Pawtuxet was an important travelers' stop (its present doorway, however, dates from c. 1790-1800). British soldiers stopped here in 1777 following General Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga; they were escorted by the Pawtuxet Rangers who were taking them to Boston to embark for England. The Horatio Nelson Slocum house built in 1760 and standing at 30-32 Post Road was also once a popular tavern.

Along Fair Street stand two houses greatly altered in the early Victorian era. "Fair House" at 69 Fair Street was erected in 1819 as the exhibition hall for the first county fairs held in Rhode Island, was enlarged in 1848, and further altered by R. Rhodes in 1862. At 130 Fair Street a large gambrel-roofed structure was built by Colonel Ephraim Bowen in 1799. This house was later enlarged by the addition of two-story

(See Continuation Sheet 3.)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) - 3



STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Kent, Providence	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	APR 24 1973

(Number all entries)

7. Description.

Italianate porches on both front and rear façades; it faces east on land running to the shoreline of Pawtuxet Cove. By 1879, W. Butler, "Merchant," owned both the house and the tip of Pawtuxet Neck where Butler's Wharf stood.

The section of the District in Cranston which is called Pawtuxet Neck developed after 1870. Out of the 64 houses standing there along Fort and Seaview Avenues, only 3 date from the Colonial period. Of these, a small gambrel-roofed cottage at 69 Fort Avenue was constructed of timbers taken from the Old Guard House of 1775, one of the Narragansett shoreline forts erected following the British attack upon Newport and which stood on the site of Fort Neck. 39 houses are late-Victorian, Queen Anne and Shingle Style "cottage" types characterized by the use of a variety of wall covers, including "fish-scale" shingles, staggered butt shingles, clapboards, vertical boarding and the extensive use of porches trimmed with balusters, brackets and struts. On the east side of the Neck most structures are sited to take full advantage of the sweeping view of Narragansett Bay; on its west side a group of harborside homes at 73, 75, 77, 89 and 94 Fort Avenue typifies the popularity of smaller-scale, less pretentious wooden houses with Queen Anne detailing: these crowd narrow lots overlooking busy Pawtuxet Cove.

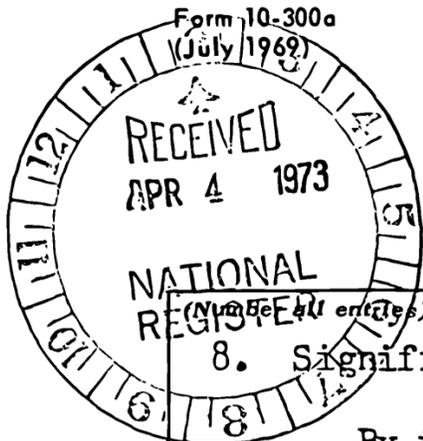
A group of carriage-houses built close to the road reflects the taste and pace of this late-Victorian period. At 66-72 Fort Avenue stands a double-bay Queen Anne stable built in 1874 and distinguished by a great central gable breaking flanking hip-roofed wings. At 32 Seaview Avenue is a Colonial Revival gambrel-roofed barn built around 1900 for the adjacent Fred L. Smith house; and there is a whimsical turreted stable (now converted to residential use) dating from 1901 at 69 Seaview Avenue. At the far north end, at 7 Fort Avenue, stands a Shingle Style late-Victorian barn built for Arthur Austin, who established the first civic park in Pawtuxet along the banks of Stillhouse Cove and was an active member of the Rhode Island Yacht Club. This large brick and shingle structure seems strongly influenced by the work of McKim, Mead & White.

Today, Pawtuxet Cove flourishes as a haven for pleasure craft. No use is made of the water-power of Pawtuxet Falls. On the north, or Cranston, side of the bridge, new small-business buildings, gasoline stations, parking lots and a new bank have replaced the eighteenth-century houses which stood along Broad Street: conversion of eighteenth-century structures to business use is common. On the south side, in Warwick, the environment of Pawtuxet Village has been damaged by a large-scale modern by-pass for Old Post Road and construction of incompatible modern gasoline stations. However, Pawtuxet Village remains an identifiable community unique in Rhode Island for its growth around both the cove and Pawtuxet Falls over a 300-year period.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet) - 4

STATE Rhode Island	
COUNTY Kent, Providence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	APR 24 1973



8. Significance.

By the opening of the American Revolution, Pawtuxet had become a busy seaport with several boatyards, Bowen's Distillery on Pawtuxet Neck, a ropewalk and seven taverns, all proving the popularity of Pawtuxet as a shoreline and road stop. Men of the village were engaged in the "triangular trade," carrying grain, rum and goods to the West Indies and South America and returning with sugar, molasses and negro slaves; privateering was also a common practise. It is recorded that 30 trading vessels were registered with Pawtuxet as home port in 1805; such commerce continued until June 29, 1898, when the last cargo ship entered Pawtuxet Cove.

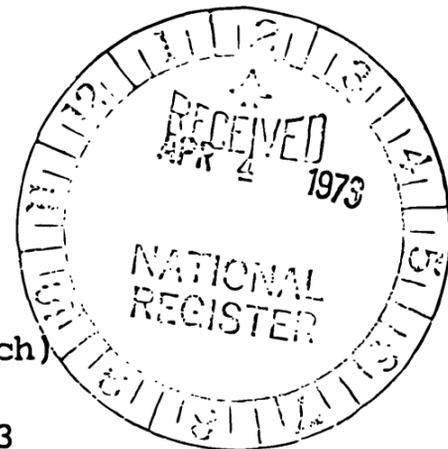
The burning of H. M. S. "Gaspee" off Namquid Point, just south of the cove, on June 9, 1772, has given Pawtuxet a special place in American history. This act which has been acknowledged by historians as the first blow of the American Revolution resulted in a widespread reaction throughout the colonies and eventually led to formation of the Committees of Correspondence and the Continental Congress. Lieutenant Dudingston, the British captain wounded in the event, and his captured crew were brought by the patriots to Stillhouse Cove and to a small house which stood at the end of Peck Lane until 1962. Present-day residents are proud of the role Pawtuxet played in the "Gaspee" affair and yearly commemorate the events of June 9 and 10, 1772, with a parade which attracts thousands of visitors to the village.

The development of Pawtuxet as a summer resort in the late nineteenth century has left a conspicuous architectural legacy. The spacious homes and carriage-houses of that era are rapidly being converted to year-round use as Pawtuxet gains in favor with Providence commuters and yachtsmen. Recent intentions to dredge Stillhouse Cove and enlarge the facilities of the Rhode Island Yacht Club attest to its popularity as a recreation center, and there are marinas for pleasure craft in Pawtuxet Cove itself.

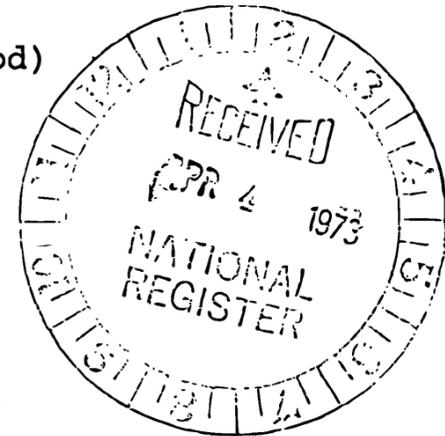
To-day, Pawtuxet is a self-contained community with a strong sense of its history. The scale and fabric of the village have not yet been obliterated by modern progress, and preservation efforts are growing. Active historical and preservation groups have been formed in both Warwick and Cranston and are working to protect the integrity of the village. The Warwick Historical Society is pressing to establish a Warwick Historical Commission; the Warwick Heritage Commission, a municipal agency, places markers on historic buildings and sites. In Cranston, efforts to improve store-fronts and to landscape the streets are proving successful. In spite of change, Pawtuxet Village still in microcosm presents three major themes of Rhode Island development: sea-trade, the textile industry, and recreation. Its architectural and social heritage and its special Revolutionary role are worthy of national recognition and certainly of local district preservation and regulation.

PAWTUXET VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT, CRANSTON, R. I.:

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>STREET, NAME, DATE, DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PLAT, LOT</u>
11	<u>BAYAMO LANE</u> "Gambrel-roof cottage" c.1770 (18th Cen., Colonial, wood)	1-96
12	<u>BRIDGE STREET</u> "Remington Arnold House", c. 1740 (18th Cen., colonial, wood)	1-23
2139	<u>BROAD STREET</u> "Dr. Comfort A. Carpenter House", c. 1790 (18th Cen., colonial, wood)	1-9
2154	"Elisha Smith House", c.1740 (18th Cen., colonial, wood, altered)	1-328
	"Pawtuxet Baptist Church", 1895 (19th Cen., late Victorian, wood; 3rd church)	1-11
2178-2184	"Odd Fellows Hall: - Lindsay's Market, 1893 (19th Cen., late Victorian, wood)	1-47
	<u>COMMERCIAL STREET</u>	
10	_____, c. 1870 (19th Cen., late Victorian - Mansard, wood)	1-70
34	"Pawtuxet Volunteer Fire Station", 1835-40/1891 (19th Cen., Greek revival, wood - 2nd floor; 19th Cen., late Victorian, wood; under block addition - 1st floor)	1-83
6	<u>FORT AVENUE</u> "Charles Brown House, 1921 20th Cen., modern - colonial revival, brick	1-363
7	"Austin Carriage House", 1896 (19th Cen., late Victorian, brick)	1-77
22	"George West House", 1892 (19th Cen., late Victorian - colonial revival, brick)	1-117
23	"W. Bogman House", c. 1850 (19th Cen., early Victorian - Mansard, wood)	1-79
34	"John W. Coggeshall House", 1910 (20th Cen., late Victorian - colonial revival, wood	1-115
35-37	"A. Smith House", c.1870 (19th Cen., early Victorian, wood)	1-80
36	"Charles A. Mathews House", 1892 (19th Cen., late Victorian - Queen Anne, wood)	1-111
50	"Wm. Chambers House", 1895 (19th Cen., late Victorian - shingle, wood)	1-109
53	"Susan Hart House", 1902 (20th Cen., late Victorian, wood)	1-87
62	"Allen Greene House", 1898 (19th Cen., late Victorian - Queen Anne, wood)	1-105
66-72	"Beynon Double House", 1874 (19th Cen., late Victorian - Queen Anne, wood)	1-103



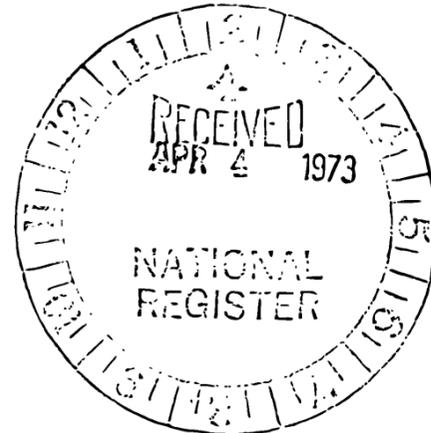
<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>STREET, NAME, DATE, DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PLAT, LOT</u>
	<u>FORT AVENUE (Cont'd.)</u>	
69	"The Barracks House", c. 1775-1865 (18th Cen., colonial, wood)	1-90
73	"Edward Williams House", 1897 (19th Cen., late Victorian - Queen Anne, wood)	1-90
74	"V. Chace House", c. 1840 (19th Cen., Greek revival, wood)	1-102
75	"Twin House", c. 1900 (19th Cen., late Victorian - Queen Anne, wood)	1-258
77	"Isaac Golden House", 1900 (19th Cen., late Victorian - Queen Anne, wood)	1-259
89	"Robert E. Thornton House", 1896 (19th Cen., late Victorian - Queen Anne, wood)	1-93
94	"Charles R. Day House", 1892 (19th Cen., late Victorian - shingle, wood)	1-94
99	"Abner Hart House", 1892 (19th Cen., late Victorian - Queen Anne, wood)	1-143
105	"Rosa Stone House", 1904 (20th Cen., late Victorian, wood, altered)	1-144
109	"Martin Dewing House", 1890 (20th Cen., late Victorian, wood)	1-147
108	"S. Brown House", 1889 (19th Cen. late Victorian - bracketed, wood)	1-145
112-114	"Double House", c. 1874 (19th Cen., late Victorian, wood)	1-148
	<u>GEORGE STREET</u>	
21	"Pre-Revolutionary House", c. 1760 (18th Cen., colonial, wood - moved from Broad St. 1893)	1-389
144	<u>OCEAN AVENUE</u> "Built by W. C. Rhodes", 1857 (19th Cen., Greek revival, wood)	1-60
11	<u>SEAVIEW AVENUE</u> "Rufus Greene Cottage", 1804 (19th Cen., Colonial, wood)	1-141
12	"Greene Mansion", c. 1870 (19th Cen., Victorian, brick, altered)	1-140
18	"Brownell House", 1879 (19th Cen., late Victorian - Queen Anne, wood)	1-182
25	"William Loutitt House", 1921 (20th Cen., Academic, brick)	1-377
32	"Fred L. Smith House", 1900 (20th Cen., late Victorian - Queen Anne, wood)	1-177



<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>STREET, NAME, DATE, DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PLAT, LOT</u>
	<u>SEAVIEW AVE. (cont'd)</u>	
32R	"Smith Carriage House", 1900 (20th Cen., late Victorian - Colonial revival, wood)	1-177
33	"Frank W. Angell House", 1884 (19th Cen., late Victorian - shingle, wood)	1-149
37	"Alexander House", c. 1892 (19th Cen., late Victorian-Queen Anne, wood)	1-150
40	"Susan Sawyer House," 1886 (19th Cen., late Victorian - Queen Anne, wood)	1-176
42	"Mary Sawyer House", 1889 (19th Cen., late Victorian, wood - Aluminum clapboards)	1-175
44	"Callender House", c. 1900 (19th Cen., late Victorian - shingle, wood)	1-174
47	"Horace G. Miller House", c. 1892 (19th Cen., late Victorian - shingle, wood)	1-152
52	"Capron House", c. 1900 (19th Cen., late Victorian - shingle, wood)	1-173
54	"J. Clifford Taylor House", c.1870 (19th Cen., early Victorian, wood)	1-172
57	"George E. Darling House", c.1900 (19th Cen., late Victorian - Queen Anne, wood)	1-302
69	"Canfield Carriage House", c.1900 (19th Cen., late Victorian - Queen Anne, wood)	1-158
73	"Andrew Harris House", 1884 (19th Cen., late Victorian - Queen Anne, wood)	1-159
75	"Baker House", c.1900 (19th Cen., late Victorian, wood)	1-160
76	"Canfield House", 1894 (19th Cen., late Victorian - Queen Anne-Mansard, wood)	1-167
82	"Pettis House", c. 1900 (19th Cen., late Victorian - shingle, wood)	1-260
	<u>SHELDON STREET</u>	
85	"C. Chase House", c. 1865 (19th Cen., late Greek revival - early Victorian, wood)	1-81
139	"Ira E. Johnson House", c. 1892 (19th Cen., late Victorian - Queen Anne, wood)	1-42
140	_____, 1843 (19th Cen., early Victorian - Mansard, wood; moved from George Street, 1920's)	1-44
145	"William C. Rhodes House", 1857 (19th Cen., Greek revival, wood)	1-53



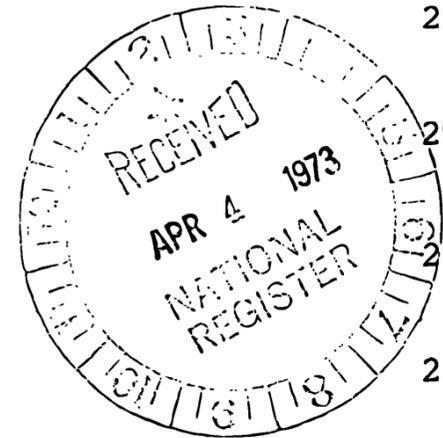
<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>STREET, NAME, DATE, DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PLAT, LOT</u>
	<u>SHELDON STREET (cont'd)</u>	
146	_____, c.1880 (19th Cen., late Victorian, wood)	1-45
147	"W. Atwood House", c. 1865 (19th Cen., early Victorian, wood)	1-52
150	"Rachael M. Smith House", c.1880 (19th Cen., late Victorian, wood)	1-46
	<u>SPRINGWOOD STREET</u>	
21	"E. S. Arnold House", 1804/c.1860 (19th Cen., Federal, brick, wood; 19th Cen., early Victorian alterations)	1-40
6	"C. S. Johnson House", c.1840 (19th Cen., Greek revival, wood)	1-388



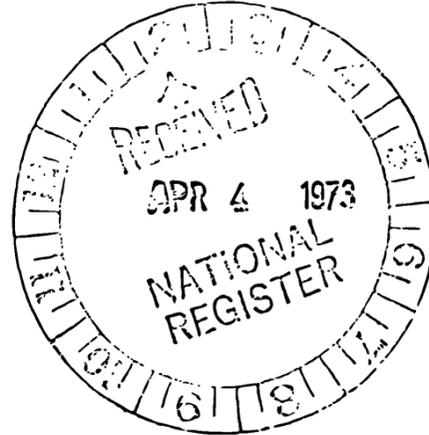
PAWTUXET VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT, WARWICK, R. I.

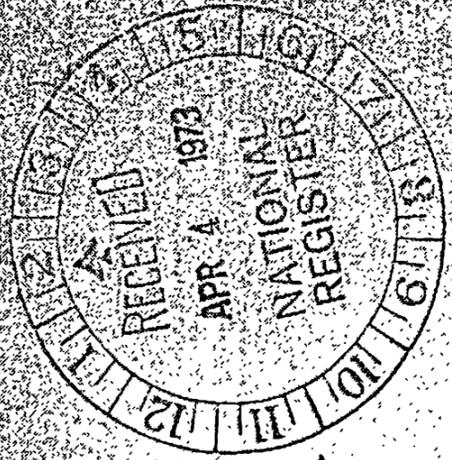
17-19-21	<u>BANK STREET</u> "Sea-Captain's Double House", c.1770 (18th Cen., colonial, wood)	292-333-334
27	"Lee House", c. 1770 (18th Cen., Colonial, wood)	292-232
	<u>FAIR STREET</u>	
15	"Old Store", 1715-1800 (18th Cen., Colonial, wood)	292-491
21	"Fisher House", c. 1800 (19th Cen., Federal, wood)	292-546
25-27	"Butler House", 1763 (18th Cen., Colonial, wood)	292-490
30	"First Parsonage, Pawtuxet, Baptist Church", 1775 (18th Cen., Colonial, brick cover)	292-509
42	"Arnold House", c. 1840 (19th Cen., Greek revival, wood)	292-322
69	"Fair House", 1819/1848 (19th Cen., Greek Revival, wood; 19th cen. early Victorian additions)	292-465
89	"Slocum Homestead", 1840 (19th Cen., Greek Revival, wood)	292-443
130	"Col. Ephraim Bowen House", 1799/c.1860 (18th Cen., Colonial, wood; 19th Cen. early Victorian additions)	292-252

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>STREET, NAME, DATE, DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PLAT, LOT</u>
19	<u>NORTH FAIR STREET</u> "Sherman House", c. 1850 (19th Cen., Greek Revival, wood)	292-486
31	"Captain Crandall House", c. 1690 (17th Cen., Colonial, wood; moved)	292-481
37	"Old Stillhouse", c. 1720/1800 (18th Cen., Colonial, wood; moved)	292-477
	<u>POST ROAD</u>	
2-4	"Kearsage House", before 1775 (18th Cen., Colonial, wood)	292-394
6-8	"Pre-Revolutionary House", before 1775 (18th Cen., Colonial, wood)	292-394
18-20	"Old Post Office and Port of Entry", c.1760 (18th Cen., Colonial, wood)	292-376
23-25	"Christopher Rhodes House", 1800 (19th Cen., Federal, wood)	291-30
27-29	"Malachi & James Rhodes House", 1734-74 (18th Cen., Colonial, wood)	291-29
30-32	"Horatio Nelson Slocum House", c. 1760 (18th Cen., Colonial, wood)	292-375
36-38	"Pre-Revolutionary House", before 1775 (18th Cen., Colonial, wood)	292-515
37-39	"Pre-Revolutionary House", c. 1770 (18th Cen., Colonial, wood)	291-28
40	"Pawtuxet Bank Building", 1814/1866 (19th Cen., Federal, wood; 19th Cen. early Victorian - alterations)	292-514
47-49	"Capt. Thomas Remington House", 1740 (19th Cen., Colonial, wood)	291-34
69	"Jail House", c.1811/c.1860 (19th Cen., Federal, wood; altered)	292-23
90	"John and Jeremiah Randall", 1785 (18th Cen., Colonial, wood)	292-483
94	"Pre-Revolutionary House", c. 1770 (18th Cen., Colonial, wood)	292-480
98	"Pre-Revolutionary House", c. 1740 (18th Cen., Colonial, wood)	292-479
110	"George Sheldon House", 1790 (18th Cen., Colonial, wood)	292-478

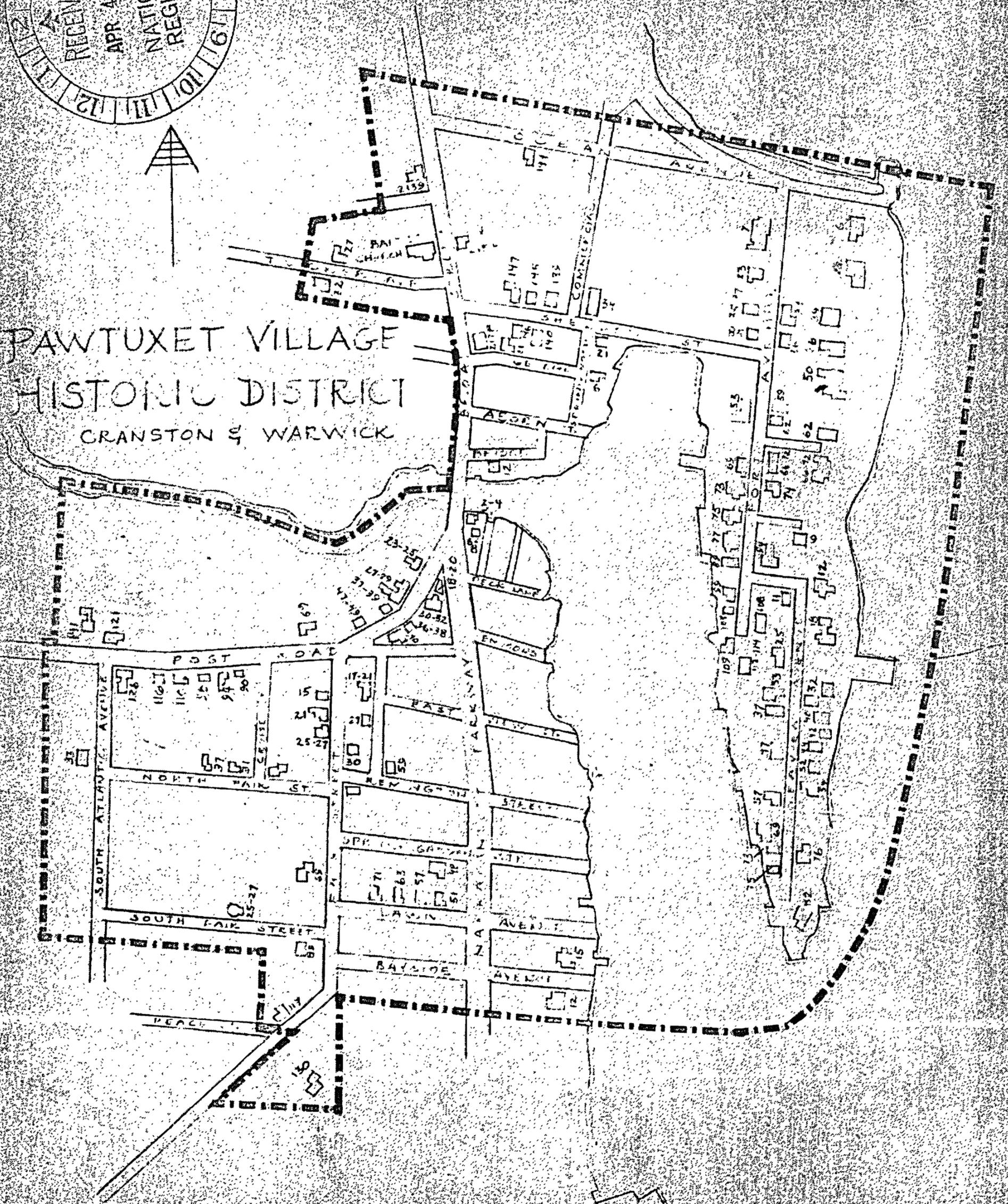


<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>STREET, NAME, DATE, DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PLAT, LOT</u>
	<u>POST ROAD (cont'd)</u>	
116	"Carder Tavern", 1740 (18th Cen., Colonial, wood)	292-476
126	"Capt. John Carr House", c. 1760 (18th Cen., Colonial, wood)	292-476
141	"William Rhodes House", 1798 (18th Cen., Federal, wood)	291-50
	<u>REMINGTON STREET</u>	
59	"Pawtuxet Armory", 1843 (19th Cen., Greek Revival, stone)	292-336
	<u>SOUTH ATLANTIC AVENUE</u>	
33	_____, c.1870 (19th Cen., late Greek Revival, early Victorian, wood)	292-564
	<u>SOUTH FAIR STREET</u>	
25-27	"Octagon House", c. 1850 (19th Cen., early Victorian, wood; altered)	292-463





PAWTUXET VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT CRANSTON & WARWICK



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Pawtuxet Village Historic District (amended)

AND/OR COMMON Pawtuxet Village

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Amendment: both sides of Rhodes Place
See #10 for complete district

CITY, TOWN ~~Cranston and Warwick~~ VICINITY OF 2 Rep. Edward P. Beard
STATE Rhode Island CODE 44 COUNTY Providence COUNTY CODE Kent 003

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME various, private and public

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN VICINITY OF STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Cranston City Hall Warwick City Hall

STREET & NUMBER 869 Park Avenue 3275 Post Road
CITY, TOWN Cranston Warwick STATE Rhode Island

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Pawtuxet Village; Statewide Preservation Report PK-P-1

DATE 1973 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

CITY, TOWN Providence STATE Rhode Island

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Rhodes Place amendment area (approximately ten acres) recommended for addition to the original Pawtuxet Village Historic District is located in the Cranston section of Pawtuxet, abutting, in part, the original north boundary of the Pawtuxet Village Historic District. The area includes the lots on both sides of Rhodes Place (a short residential street running west from Broad Street toward the Pawtuxet River) and land along the north bank of the River occupied by the Rhodes-on-the-Pawtuxet complex, the focal point of this amendment.

The Rhodes "gazebo" at the southwest corner of Rhodes Place and Broad Street serves as the visual and historic entry point for the area. It is a one-story, gable-roofed, frame structure built probably in the 1870's as a "waiting room" for horse-drawn street-cars bearing merrymakers traveling from Providence to enjoy the resort facilities of Pawtuxet, and residents traveling to Providence to work. The resort facilities were provided by Thomas H. Rhodes starting in 1872, when he built a pavilion for serving clambakes and renting boats along the riverside just north of the Pawtuxet Falls, and were soon expanded to include provisions for dancing, rowing, and canoeing as well.

The "gazebo" retains much of its original detailing of scrolled brackets, heavy turned corner posts, and open railings. Because of its prominent location and architectural charm, the "gazebo" has long been a local landmark. It is today used as a bus stop, but will probably be relocated elsewhere in Pawtuxet Village in the near future. The recently constructed Scottish Rite Temple (1976) closely crowds the gazebo on the north and visually overpowers the small frame structure.

The Cathedral itself is a large rectangular structure of stuccoed cinderblock. It is out of keeping with the historic fabric of Rhodes Place in its scale, massing, and design and is the major intrusion in the district amendment. Despite the presence of the Cathedral, Rhodes Place retains much of its architectural and historic relationship to Pawtuxet Village.

The Rhodes-on-the-Pawtuxet complex, located on approximately five acres of land sloping westerly toward the river, stands at the west end of Rhodes Place. The present Rhodes complex includes only two buildings: the Rhodes Stateroom (c.1890) and the Rhodes Ballroom (1915). The earlier buildings of the complex were destroyed by fire on February 12, 1915.

See continuation sheet 1

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES c. 1890; 1915

BUILDER/ARCHITECT John F. O'Malley &
Henry F. Lewis

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The growth of Rhodes-on-the-Pawtuxet, and the concomitant growth of Rhodes Place as a residential area, reflects clearly a number of factors which shaped Pawtuxet's history in the closing decades of the nineteenth century: the substitution of recreation-based industries for the earlier textile and shipbuilding industries (which were in decline by this time) and the development of transportation systems linking Providence with outlying areas. In addition, the 1915 Rhodes Ballroom itself is noteworthy for the numerous social and political events which have occurred there.

With the burning of the second C. and W. Manufacturing Company mill in 1875 and the failure of the Warwick Railroad in 1876, the era of textiles, and of other industries dependent upon adequate shipping facilities, in Pawtuxet was over. Pawtuxet's natural advantages of pleasant location and water access (the Pawtuxet River and the Pawtuxet Cove) soon led to the development of recreation as an industry there.

Even before this, Thomas H. Rhodes recognized Pawtuxet's recreation when he opened his modest one-story frame pavilion for clambakes and flat-bottom boat rentals in 1872. His sons -- Edward S., Arthur A., and Thomas H., Jr., who inherited the business following Thomas Sr.'s death in 1898 -- urged him to expand the facilities to include dancing, which he did with reluctance, fearing that Pawtuxet might be too distant from Providence to attract dance patrons. This was not the case, and various alterations and expansions of the original building were necessitated by the increasing volume of business. Finally, in 1898, the newly-incorporated Rhodes Brothers enlarged the grounds and built a new Casino for dancing. A second new and larger Casino was built in 1901, the earlier one having already been outgrown.

Boating activities on the river became increasingly popular; canoes soon replaced the old flat-bottomed skiffs and by 1907 three canoe clubs had built their boat houses along the river nearby. the Swastika, the Pawtuxet, and the Saskatchewan. Later the Matapan,

See continuation sheet 3

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Erayton, Gladys W. Other Ways and Other Days. Globe Printing Company, East Providence, R. I., 1976, pp. 160-162.
 Kennedy, Hazel Wade. A Guide to Historic Pawtuxet. Oxford Press, Inc., Providence, R. I., 1972, reprinted 1975, p. 16 & 18.

See continuation sheet 8

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA 140; about 150 amended

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

UTM REFERENCES Amended District E 19 300760 4626540

A	1,9	3,0,1	1,4,0	4,6	2,6	5,7,0	B	1,9	3,0,1	7,0,0	4,6	2,6	5,0,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			
c	1,9	3,0,1	6,8,0	4,6	2,5	5,7,0	d	1,9	3,0,0	9,4,0	4,6	2,5	5,8,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheets 6 and 7

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Ancelin V. Lynch National Register Coordinator

ORGANIZATION

Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

DATE

April, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

150 Benefit Street

TELEPHONE

(401) 277-2678

CITY OR TOWN

Providence

STATE

Rhode Island

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Frederick C. Williamson

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE May 3, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

6

ITEM NUMBER 2

PAGE 1

The amended Pawtuxet Village Historic District, lying in both Cranston and Warwick, Rhode Island, can be defined as follows: Beginning in Cranston at the northeast corner of Plat 2-6, lot 5; thence south along the western side of Broad Street to a point opposite the northwest corner of plat 2-2, lot 2444, the lot at the northeast corner of the junction of Broad Street and Ocean Avenue; east across Broad Street to this corner and continuing east along the north boundaries of the lots on the north side of Ocean Avenue to the mean high water line of Narragansett Bay; continuing south along the shoreline to the end of Pawtuxet Neck, around the Neck to the middle of the channel boundary dividing the towns of Cranston and Warwick; then west to the Warwick shoreline at southeast corner of Bayside Avenue, Plat 292, Lot 285; then west along the south boundaries of lots on the south side of Bayside Avenue to Fair Street; then due south to include Plat 292, Lot 252. The southern limit of the District is formed by this lot. The western boundary begins at this point and continues in a northeast direction along the east side of Fair Street for 150' to the intersection with Peace Street; then west along Peace Street for 80' ± to the west side of Plat 292, Lot 442; then north along the west bounds of Plat 292, Lot 442 and Lot 443 to its northwest corner, then west along the south boundaries of lots on the south side of South Fair Street across South Atlantic Avenue to the southwest corner of Plat 292, Lot 570; then north along the west side of all the lots facing South Atlantic Avenue across Post Road and continuing north on the west side of Plat 291, Lot 50, to the middle of the Pawtuxet River. At this point the District is defined by running east along the middle of the Pawtuxet River to the Pawtuxet Bridge, then north along the west side of Broad Street in Cranston to the southeast corner of Plat 2-6, Lot 14.

The District boundary then runs west along the south boundaries of lots on the south side of Tucker Avenue (for approximately 490 feet) to the southwest corner of Plat 2-6, Lot 218; then north along the West boundary of Lot 218, continuing north across Tucker Avenue; then north along the west boundary of Plat 2-6, Lot 247, east on the south boundary of Lot 355, north along the west bound of lot 356 to Kneeland Street; north across Kneeland Street; then following east on the north side of Kneeland Street to the West boundary of Plat 2-6, Lot 9; north on the west boundary of Lot 9 to the south boundary of Plat 2-6, lot 251; west on the south boundaries

See continuation sheet 7

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

7

ITEM NUMBER 2

PAGE 2

of Lots 251, 7, and 300 to the mean high water line on the eastern edge of the Pawtuxet River; following the mean high water line of the River northwesterly to the western boundary of Plat 2-6, Lot 300; following the western boundary of Lot 300 north to the northwest corner of Lot 300; then east on the north boundary of Plat 2-6 Lot 300 to meet the northwest corner of Lot 488; then south along the west boundary of Lot 488; then east along the south boundaries of Lots 488, 489, and 487; and continuing on the north boundaries of the Lots on the north side of Rhodes Place (Lots 299, 253, 252, 319, 3, 320, and 5) to the northeast corner of Lot 5, the point of beginning.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

1

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE

2

The Rhodes Stateroom, a one-story wood structure with shallow gable roof and small classic portico, was probably constructed about 1890 to house a bowling alley. Originally, an open arcade was attached to it facing west to the park and river. A modern barn has since replaced the arcade, and today the Stateroom is used for small social functions such as receptions, auctions, and dinners.

The Rhodes Ballroom, located southwest of the Stateroom at the river's edge, was built immediately after the devastating fire of February, 1915, and was opened to the public on August 14th of that year. It is the outstanding building in the Rhodes Place amendment area. The Ballroom was designed by architects John F. O'Malley and Henry F. Lewis in what contemporary accounts termed a "modernized Renaissance" style.¹ It is a large, relatively plain, hip-roofed structure, with a central projecting cross-bay flanked by flat-roofed, splayed side bays and embellished with classical ornamental motifs. The main entrance is through a central two-story tetrastyle pedimented portico supported by four Ionic columns and crowned by a statue of Terpsichore, the Muse of the Dance. A low-relief plaster frieze depicting "The Spirit of the Dance" adorned the entablature until its removal in the 1970's. Shallow pilasters define the bays of the facade, which terminate in projecting units. The structure is of heavy wood framing covered with concrete stucco designed to be "fireproof," and was originally provided with an automatic sprinkler system. Classical motifs in wood and copper, and simple sawn brackets supporting the wide roof overhang at either side are the building's chief ornamentation in addition to the entry portico.

Diamond-paned windows arranged with glazed casements under fixed glazed panels, containing rippled opaque glass, have, to some extent, been replaced as a result of vandalism. The original exterior colors of buff with chocolate trim and sky blue accent of the portico ceiling have been retained. The interior of the Ballroom retains its original detailing and has been freshly painted white.

The Ballroom building was designed to include a two-story public dance area (with a dance floor accommodating 1,000) above

¹"The New Rhodes-on-the-Pawtuxet," Providence Board of Trade Journal, September, 1915, V. 27, no. 9.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

2

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE

3

a cement basement equipped with a canoe livery capable of housing 750 boats as well as the quarters of the Swastika Canoe Club. The only major exterior alteration to the building has been the filling-in of fifteen canoe bays on the west river-front.

A row of typical Victorian and Queen Anne style frame houses -- one single family (#35 Rhodes Place), one two-family (#51-53 Rhodes Place), and one now converted to use as a restaurant and meeting place for Temple Palestine (#1 Rhodes Place) -- occupy the lots on the north side of Rhodes Place and fill out the fabric of the district amendment. (See sketch map.)

The amendment also includes the western section of lot 251, with the Victorian carriage house standing thereon which is associated with the Rhodes House at 2127 Broad Street. The property was inadvertently divided by the earlier historic district boundary.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

3

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

the Chattanooga, the Cayuga, and the Ilkiyma clubs located there as well. A photograph caption in the Providence Board of Trade Journal issued in August, 1914 (Volume 26, number 8) stated that, "Next to the Charles River in Boston, it is quite probable that there are more canoes on the Pawtuxet than any other American river of comparable size." Canoe competitions of all sorts centered around the Rhodes facilities. Canoeist Edward Diesel once used Rhodes as a starting point for a (successful) canoe trip to the St. Lawrence.² More locally-oriented enthusiasts would canoe east along the river to Pawtuxet Falls where there was a walkway for portage, then continue under the bridge to the Pawtuxet Cove, where they might continue by sail to Crescent Park on the east side of Narragansett Bay in Riverside. The popularity of canoeing peaked about 1929, declining steadily thereafter as the automobile gained ascendancy, until the last club house burned in 1941.

Rhode became a center for social as well as recreational activities. Thomas Rhodes' earliest clambakes were generally given for business or social groups; this tradition of use for organizational functions continues to the present day. The Rhodes Ballroom and Stateroom have housed balls, dances, political dinners, flower and dog shows, antique shows and auctions, among other activities. Rhodes provided one of the earliest public dance facilities in New England;³ dancing, started by the early 1890's, continued hardly missing a step when the fire of February, 1915, spread from a canoe house to engulf most of the Rhode complex. The new, and present, Ballroom opened to the public a scant five months later on August 14, 1915, as the "Palais de Dance" (sic), with 10,000 in attendance. Admission cost 15¢ and attendants were resplendent in white trousers and blue coats with a gold "R" on the lapel. Dancing contests were held once a week; the prize was a week's engagement at Keith's Theatre in downtown Providence. Today, dancing every Thursday and Saturday evening continues this long-established tradition.

²Gladys W. Brayton, Other Ways and Other Days, p. 161.

³See the Providence Board of Trade Journal, September, 1915 (Volume 27, number 9, p. 604) and July, 1925 (Volume 36, number 7, p. 314).

See continuation sheet 4

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

4

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

From the 1920's until about 1945 the Shrine Circus was held here before moving to Narragansett Race Track. The Big Show, complete with elephants, filled the Ballroom; a carnival and side show in tents filled the upper parking lot; and elsewhere on the grounds, balloon ascensions and men shot from cannons delighted the public. Another noteworthy Rhodes event was Cranston's first Inaugural Ball, held there in 1925, when Arthur Rhodes was the Mayor of Cranston.

Despite Thomas Rhodes' fear that patrons would not venture from Providence to Pawtuxet, Rhodes-on-the-Pawtuxet flourished from its inception. The development of transportation links between Providence and Pawtuxet was a key factor in the growth of Rhodes, as well as in that of Rhodes Place and Pawtuxet Village as a whole as areas for summer and year-round residence.

The first horse car route between Providence and Pawtuxet (serviced by a horse-drawn omnibus) was inaugurated in 1870, and shortly improved upon in 1872, by the introduction of horse-drawn street cars which rolled on steel tracks. These cars started out at Market Square in Providence, followed Prairie Avenue to Broad Street, and traveled down Broad Street to the Pawtuxet Bridge. The Rhodes "gazebo" is a handsome reminder of these earlier forms of public transportation. The first electric street cars came to Providence in 1892 and were soon operated along Broad Street to Pawtuxet. By the time the "Palais de Dance" was built in 1915, parking lots for automobiles were provided. On opening night of the Ballroom an estimated 5,000 automobiles arrived on the grounds; 500 were efficiently parked within 15 minutes.

Ironically, the rise of the automobile was largely responsible for the eventual decline in popularity of many of Rhodes' amusements, particularly canoeing. Rhodes still functions as an active social center, but its continued viability is threatened in many ways by automobile-related activities. In the early 1970's rumors were rife that Rhodes Ballroom and Stateroom were to be demolished to provide parking space for the Palestine Temple, or for the new Scottish Rite Cathedral. One house on the north side of Rhodes Place (formerly number 47) has recently been demolished for just that purpose.

Rhodes Place was not included in the original Pawtuxet Village Historic District nomination partly because of this uncertainty

See continuation sheet 5

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

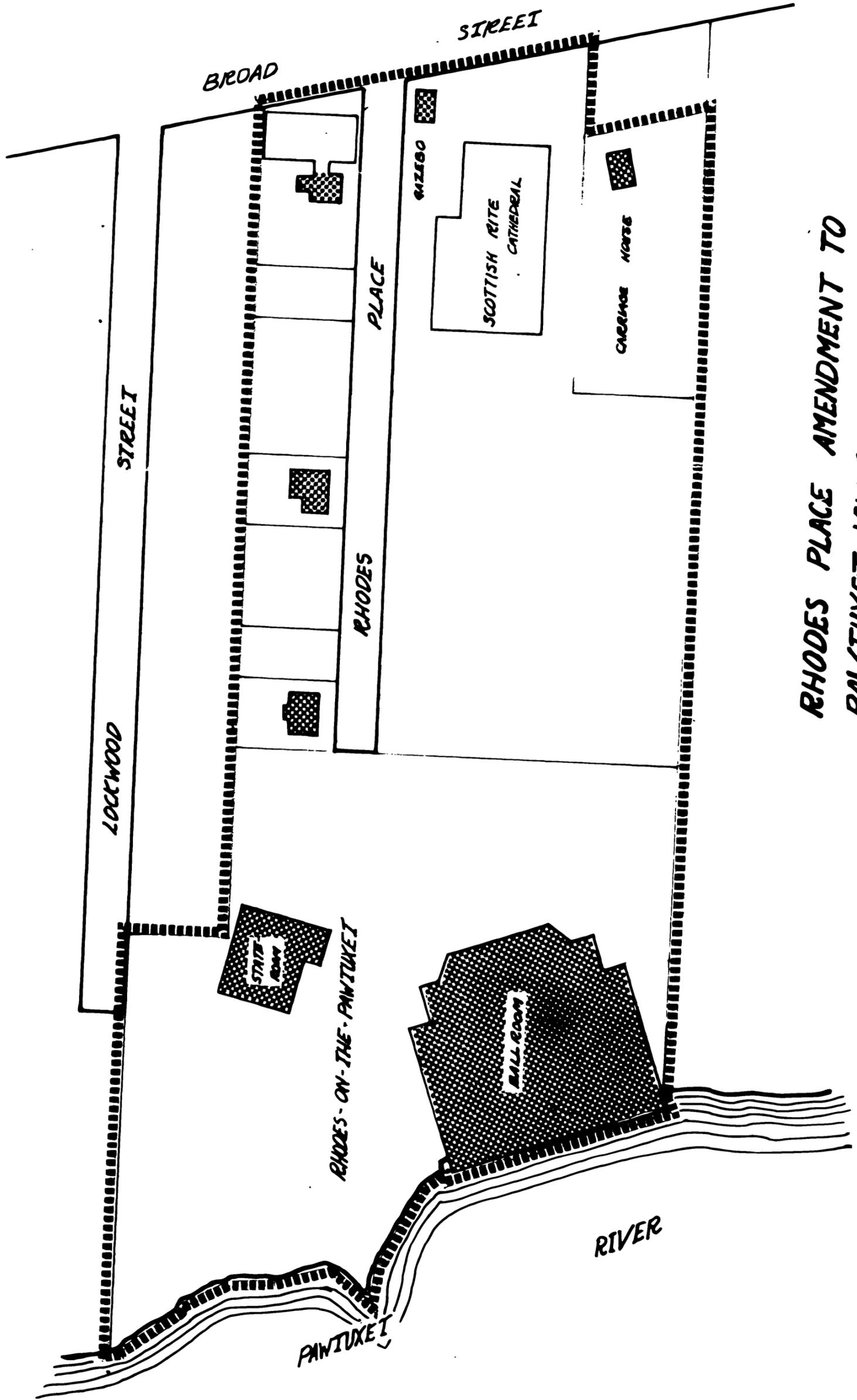
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ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 3

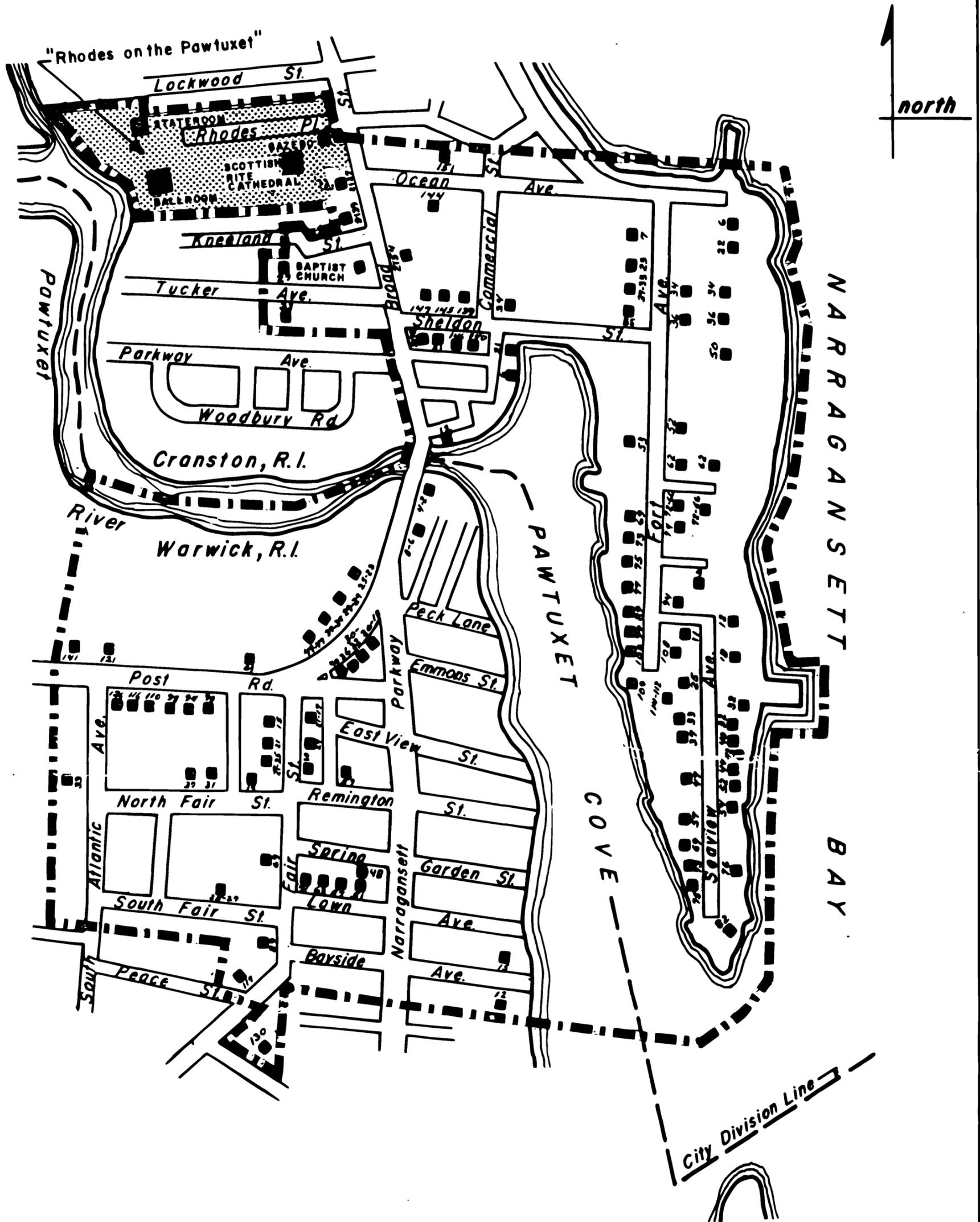
about the area's future and partly through oversight. Developments of the past month have placed the future of "Rhodes" even more in question. The owners of "Rhodes on the Pawtuxet," the Palestine Temple, announced the first week of April, 1977, that they were going to close Rhodes in June due to mounting debts incurred in operating the two buildings. Local residents, Cranston city officials and staff members of the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission are working together on a Save-the Rhodes-on-Pawtuxet committee to find a suitable re-use for Rhodes.

With its long-established traditions, memories, and beautiful site, Rhodes-on-the-Pawtuxet, and the associated buildings on Rhodes Place, should be included in the Pawtuxet Village National Register district. They form an integral part of the social, architectural, and historic fabric of Pawtuxet Village and of the larger Rhode Island community, and deserve recognition and protection in the face of an uncertain future.



**RHODES PLACE AMENDMENT TO
PAWTUCKET VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

PAWTUXET VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT, as amended, 1977



— NOT TO SCALE —

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Pawtuxet Village Historic District

Kent County, Rhode Island

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL

for Keeper Beth J. Savage
12/27/89

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.1i

All buildings are contributing unless otherwise noted.
(CRANSTON STREETS)

ABORN STREET

- 5 Commercial/Industrial Building (east half ca 1750, ca 1952; west half ca 1963): 2-story; low-pitch-gable (east) and flat (west); aluminum clapboard (east) and concrete block (west); utilitarian building. The east half is constructed on the fieldstone foundation, and possibly the first floor framing, of the Solomon Thornton House, a Colonial period structure which stood until ca 1950.
- 8 Ernest L. Crowell Building (ca 1890 or ca 1923): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; waterfront commercial building. It was either enlarged or constructed ca 1923 for Crowell's shellfish business.
- 12 Pawtuxet Athletic Club (ca 1923): 2-story; gable; brick; long rectangular building. Set at angle to the waterfront, it was constructed by the P.A.C. on land they purchased in 1922.
- 23-25 Brown Apartment House (ca 1880): 2½-story; flank-gable; shingle; multi-family dwelling. With its fully exposed brick basement, 3-story central bay and 2-story porch, the building dominates this side of Aborn Street.

BAYAMO LANE

- 4 John A. & Elsie Clemens House (ca 1935): 2½-story; flank-gable; stone-faced-and-clapboard; garrison-colonial house; with second story overhang, 8/8 windows, 1-story oriel on side elevation, plain central entry in 3-bay facade, and attached 1-bay garage. Purchased by John A. and Elsie Clemens from C.J. Bigney Construction Co. in 1935.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7.2i

Bayamo Lane (continued)

- 9 S.B. Smith (?), later Charles R. Day House (ca 1800; moved 1898): 1½-story; flank-gambrel; clapboard; Colonial or Federal period cottage with Victorian modifications. Originally located on Fort Avenue where Bayamo Lane is now, the house was owned by Charles R. Day in the 1880s and '90s, at which time it had a bracketed cornice and rake, roof-cresting, 1-story front bay, and several rear ells. In 1898, Day purchased a lot, moved the house back from Fort Avenue, and constructed a new house at 94 Fort Avenue as his residence.
- Garage (ca 1920): 1-story; hip; frame; 2-bay with chauffeur's room, front.
- 10 Leo W. & Ruth E. Bayles House (ca 1928): 2-story; slate-cross-gable; clapboard-and-stucco; sidehall-plan Tudor house. Detailing includes multi-light casement windows and vertical-board entrance door with decorative strap hinges and leaded diamond sidelights. A similarly styled breezeway and attached garage, rear. Purchased by Bayles from C.J. Bigney Construction Co.
- 14 Herbert G. & Marie A. Townsend House (ca 1932): 2-story; flank-gable; flush-vertical-board; centerhall-plan neo-colonial house, extensively remodelled in the early 1980s with new siding and windows. Purchased by Townsend from C.J. Bigney Construction Co.
- NC Garage (ca 1983): 1-bay; 2-car; end-gable; frame, front.

BRIDGE STREET

- 6 House (ca 1930): 2½-story; flank-gable; shingle; plain building on fully raised concrete block foundation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.3i

Bridge Street (continued)

- 12 William - Remington Arnold House (ca 1740): 2½-story; flank-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; asymmetrical, 4-bay, center-chimney Colonial period house; with handsome entry treatment with pediment, projecting keystone, fluted pilasters, and fanlight (now blocked). Arnold was a prominent early trader when Pawtuxet was an active seaport. The property remained in Arnold family ownership until the late 1930s.

BROAD STREET

- 2139 Dr. Comfort A. Carpenter House (ca 1750, or 1790): 2½-story; flank-gable; clapboard-and-asphalt-shingle; asymmetrical, 4-bay, center-chimney Colonial house; with splayed window lintels, entrance surround consisting of paneled pilasters, transom and molded entablature, and large, 2½-story, gable wing at rear. The house was built by Pawtuxet's village doctor who resided here until his death in 1830. From 1897 to 1955, the house was owned by Thomas W. Gardiner and heirs. Gardiner operated a paint and hardware business here.
- 2144 Huldah F. Chace Smith House (ca 1892): 2½-story; cross-gambrel; clapboard-and-shingle; large and elaborate Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house set on a high, random-granite-block foundation. Detailing includes: entry porch supported by fluted columns and topped by a roof balustrade with urns; a 5-tier tower (south) ornamented with brackets, swags and carved detail; and three elaborate yellow brick chimneys. Huldah F. Chace married James A. Smith, who owned a 2½-story colonial house on Broad Street with a stable at the rear. In about 1892, she constructed this large dwelling, and by 1917, the earlier house had been removed. In the mid-20th century, three lots on Ocean Avenue were divided off from this property. Original landscaping elements remain, including a mature copper beech tree.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7.4i

Broad Street (cont.)

- Stable (ca 1880s): 1½-story; jerkinhead-end-gable; clapboard; with loft door and stable door replaced by garage door, rear.
- Shed (late 19th c.): 1-story; flank-gable; clapboard, rear.
- 2145 NC Palestine Shrine Circus Headquarters, Commercial Building (ca 1950): 1-story; low-pitch-end-gable; shingle-and-cement-block; narrow and deep commercial building; with plate-glass storefront and surrounded by asphalt parking area. Originally, an auto repair shop.
- 2148 NC Cumberland Farms Store, Commercial Building (1971, remodelled 1982): 1-story; flank-gable; brick; modern commercial building; fronted by an asphalt parking area. This land belonged to the Rhodes family from the 19th century to 1957, when it was purchased by the Atlantic Refining Company. A.P. Wright operated a gas station here in the 1950s.
- 2149 House (late 19th c., before 1895): 1½-story; end-gable; clapboard; vernacular, sidehall-plan house; with attic story windows, 1-story gable ell at rear, and picture window and plain entrance in 3-bay facade. Set well back from Broad Street at rear of Pawtuxet Baptist Church parking lot. Originally constructed as an outbuilding to a house which stood where the church parking lot is now, removed in the 1950s.
- Shed (early 20th c.): 1-story; end-gable; shiplap, rear.
- 2154 Elisha Smith House (ca 1740, remodelled 1958-9): 2½-story; flank-gable; clapboard-and-vertical-board; Colonial period house, modified for commercial use in the mid-20th century. Details include: asymmetrical, 4-bay facade; massive internal chimney; second story facade windows molded into cornice; and 20th century first story pent roof, bow windows, and plain entrance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.5i

Broad Street (cont.)

This is the oldest surviving building on Broad Street. The 1958-9 renovations were done for the Edgewood Credit Union, the first financial institution in Pawtuxet since the Pawtuxet Bank closed in the 1845.

2157 Pawtuxet Baptist Church (1895): Frank W. Angell, architect. 1-story; pedimented end-gable; clapboard; large Colonial Revival church building; with quoined entrance tower surmounted by an over-sized octagonal cupola. This church stands on two lots donated by Peleg Arnold in 1764 and Abraham Sheldon in 1765. Two earlier churches stood here, erected 1803 and 1857. The present church was built when Broad Street was widened. A major landmark in the village, it was designed by architect Frank W. Angell, who lived at 33 Seaview Avenue.

2160-62 Commercial Building (1969): 1-story; flat-and-false-
NC mansard; brick; plain modern commercial building; with two central entrances flanked by plate-glass windows.

2164-66 Commercial Building, 2164-66 (north $\frac{1}{2}$, late 19th c.);
and (south $\frac{1}{2}$, ca 1930): 1- to 2-story; clapboard and
2168-70 brick; attached commercial buildings, constructed at different times. Number 2164-66 is an end-gable, frame structure erected in the late 19th c. as a residence and converted to commercial use in about 1940. Number 2168-70 is a parapeted, flat-roof, brick building constructed ca 1930 by the Rimnick Corp. Occupants in 1932/3 were James W. Wilkinson, variety, and Piggly Wiggly stores, grocers.

2172 Narragansett Filling Station, now Commercial Building
NC (ca 1922, remodeled 1970): 1-story, flat-and-false-
mandsard; brick-and-stucco; modern commercial building; with central entrance flanked by two storefront windows. Originally constructed as a gas station and used as such until extensively remodeled for commercial use, ca 1970.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7.6i

Broad Street (cont.)

- 2180 Odd Fellows Hall, now Lindsay's Market (1892/3): 2½-story, jerkinhead-cross-gable; clapboard; prominent building; with large, central gambrel cross-gable incorporating an arched window surmounted by the three chain links symbolic of the Odd Fellowship. Sympathetically renovated in 1973. Constructed by the Mount Vernon Lodge Number Fifty of the Odd Fellows as a lodge with first floor commercial space and in Lodge ownership until ca 1970.
- 2190-94 Upham Commercial Block (ca 1930, ca 1960): 1-story; parapeted-flat; brick; commercial building. The main, ca 1930, block abutting the sidewalk is 6-bays wide, incorporating square, plate-glass windows and a double recessed entry in one of the central bays. Bands of yellow brick accent the facade. A 2-story, flat-roof, frame addition is integrated to the rear. The secondary, ca 1960, block is similarly detailed and set back at the rear of a parking lot on the corner of Broad and Aborn Streets. Constructed by Murray S. Upham, who purchased this property in 1924 and constructed the 6-bay section soon thereafter. It housed several Upham family businesses: Pawtuxet Paint and Hardware, Inc. and Henry F. Upham, Real Estate. It remained in family ownership until the 1980s.
- 2198-2206
NC Cameron's Block (ca 1910, ca 1974): 1- and 2-story; flat; shingle-and-brick-veneer; commercial building. This building has housed a pharmacy since the late 19th century. By 1890, Walter A. Watson had opened the Pawtuxet Pharmacy in an end-gable structure at this location. The building was rebuilt with a flat balustraded roof to conform with a new attached block (north) in the early 20th century. The Pawtuxet Pharmacy property remained in Watson family ownership until 1972 and was remodelled to its current appearance in about 1974.
- 2208-2214 Hayward Block (ca 1898, early 20th c.): 2-story; flat; shingle, vinyl-siding-and-asphalt-shingle; plain

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.7i

Broad Street (cont.)

commercial building adjacent to the river. Historic photographs indicate that it was originally constructed by Joseph B. Hayward as a 2-story Italianate structure. It was rebuilt in the early 20th c. following a fire in the upper story, and subsequently modified again to its present appearance in the mid-20th century. Hayward was in the real estate business and lived at 33 Aborn Street. Early 20th century occupants of the Hayward Block included Benjamin F. Wilbur, proprietor of the Pawtuxet Public Market, and David S. Moore, confectioner.

- Pawtuxet River Bridge (1884-6, 1932): J.A. Latham, engineer. This arched, stone bridge spans the Pawtuxet River at Broad Street between Cranston and Warwick. The engineer was J.A. Latham and the builders Garvey Brothers and H.C. Macomber. Originally about half as wide as it is now, the bridge was extended on its west side in 1932. A third arch to alleviate flooding and structural stresses and a concrete balustrade were added at the same time. Portions of the original 1880s wrought iron fencing remain at the northwest end of the bridge. This is the ninth bridge on the site; the first was erected in 1711.

COMMERCIAL STREET

- 5 J. Williams House (ca 1862-70, ca 1900): 2½-story; end-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; bracketed house with Queen Anne modifications. Originally constructed as a 5-bay facade house facing Ocean Avenue (#132). Original detailing includes bracketed eaves and molded second story window caps. The projecting 1-story bays, paired-column porch (north and east) and diamond-pane windows are early 20th century additions. Likely constructed for J. Williams, who owned the property in 1870. Annie M. Williams, a widow, owned the house from the early 20th c. to 1938. (See also 132 Ocean Avenue).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

NOV 13 1989

Section number 7 Page 7.8i

Commercial Street (cont.)

Garage (early 20th century): 2-bay; hip; concrete block, rear.

- 7 Annie M. Williams House (ca 1920): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; vernacular cottage; with 2/2 dhs windows and sidehall entrance under full, glassed-in porch. Likely constructed by Annie M. Williams, who lived next door at #5 Commercial Street.

NC Shed (mid- to late 20th c.): frame, rear.

- 10-14 Charles G. Bloomer House (ca 1880s, moved 1923): 2½-story; mansard; vinyl clapboard; symmetrical house. A rare, highstyle, Second Empire house in Pawtuxet, with center entry flanked by 2-story bays, heavy molded window caps, decorated gable dormers, and bracketed trim. A 1-story, open porch is attached to the north end and a 2-story, flat-roof ell extends to the rear. Originally constructed as a residence for Charles G. Bloomer and located on the lots to the north facing Ocean Avenue. Charles Bloomer owned the jewelry manufacturing firm of C.G. Bloomer & Sons, Aluminum Novelty Works, located in a large Second Empire style building approximately where the house is now. Lillias Bloomer, Charles' wife or daughter, operated the Sunnyside Greenhouse at the rear. Bloomer also constructed a number of summer rental cottages along Ocean and Fort Avenues. By 1921, Bloomer had apparently retired and moved to Edgewood. In 1923, the Bloomer properties were sold to Eustace and Emma Crees. They moved the house to its present location, divided it into apartments, and subdivided the Ocean Street frontage.

Garage (ca 1923): 3-bay; hip-roof; clapboard, rear.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7.9i

Commercial Street (cont.)

- 26 Daniel C. & Betsey A. Williams House (ca 1920): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; vernacular cottage; with sidehall-plan, projecting bay and enclosed entrance porch. Likely constructed by Daniel C. and Betsey A. Williams who were living at 2079 Broad Street in 1911. However, Betsey Williams had moved here by the time of her death in 1927. The property remained in Williams family ownership until 1955.
- Garage (ca 1920): 1-bay; end-gable; shingle; with wood overhead door, rear.
- 30 Frederick E. Johnson House (ca 1895): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; modest, sidehall-plan, Queen Anne cottage; with molded window caps and sawn and turned detailing on eaves and full front porch. Frederick E. Johnson, who owned a fishmarket at 7 Aborn Street, constructed this as his residence and retained ownership until 1943. Johnson was one of the original trustees of the Pawtuxet Volunteer Fire Company #1, located next door.
- 31 Robert E. Thornton Building (ca 1920): 3-story; low-pitch-flank-gable; aluminum siding; plain, rectangular industrial building with fully exposed, brick basement creating first story and double-hung-sash windows. The Robert E. Thornton Company had been located across the street in a building adjacent to the Bloomer factory prior to the construction of this new facility. Thornton lived at 89 Fort Avenue.
- 34 Pawtuxet Volunteer Fire Station (1835-40; 1891; ca 1970): 2½-story; flank-gable; asbestos shingle; fire station. The main block of the building consists of a Greek Revival school relocated here from across Commercial Street and raised in 1891. A 2-bay, engine garage was added to the south gable end, ca 1970.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

NOV 13 1989

Section number 7 Page 7.10i

FORT AVENUE

- 6 Charles Brown House (ca 1920): 2½-story; slate-flank-gable; brick; large, Colonial Revival house; with stone window lintels, Doric central entrance portico surmounted by Palladian-inspired window, and gabled side wing (south). Set far back from road on water lot surrounded by wrought iron fence on brick piers. Constructed on the site of John Austin's elaborate Italianate house which stood from ca 1875-1919, and built by Charles Brown, president and general manager of Rhode Island Malleable Iron Works in Warwick. The property changed hands among several notable manufacturers including J. Edmund Estes, a Fall River, Massachusetts, cotton manufacturer, followed by J. Richmond Fales, partner in Fales and Jenks Machine Company, Pawtucket.
- Garage (ca 1920): 1-bay; slate-jerkinhead-end-gable; brick; with arched, multi-light double swing doors.
- 7 Arthur Ernest Austin Carriage House (1896): 2½-story; cross-gambrel; brick and shingle; large Shingle Style carriage house; with dressed granite foundation, massive, overhanging roof and Colonial Revival detailing. The asymmetrical plan incorporates garage space on the first floor and living space above. It was constructed by Arthur Ernest Austin, a gold refiner and Cranston councilman, on the site of the Waterman Homestead. Austin had previously purchased 22 Fort Avenue, across the street, as his residence.
- 12 John Austin House (ca 1880; moved ca 1920): 1½-story; end-gable; clapboard; modest, sidehall-plan cottage; with an enclosed, full front porch. Decorative detailing restricted to molded window caps with low central pediment. It appears that this building and its present outbuilding were built as part of the John Austin estate. About 1920, the large, main house was removed and present 6 Fort Avenue constructed. This cottage and outbuilding were moved to the southern edge of the lot and separated off. The cottage served as

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

NOV 13 1989

Section number 7 Page 7.11i

Fort Avenue (cont.)

housing for employees of the area's estates, including a chauffeur, a caretaker, and a clerk, at different times.

Shed (ca 1880): 1-story, frame, outbuilding, which repeats the pedimented window trim of the cottage.

- 19-21 NC House (ca 1987): 2½-story; cross-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; modern, double house; with prominent circular, louvered vent in front gable and paired entry under pedimented porch.
- 22 George West - Arthur Ernest Austin House (ca 1890): 2½-story; slate-hip; brick-veneer; house. Originally constructed as an elaborate, bracketed, frame dwelling and modified in the 20th century with Colonial Revival elements including brick facing, balustraded porch and extensive additions. Constructed for George West, and owned by Arthur Ernest Austin, a gold refiner and Cranston councilman, from 1892-1922 (see 7 Fort Avenue).
- NC Garage (ca 1950, et seq): 3-bay; flank-gable; brick-and-shingle; garage; with attached concrete block shed.
- 23 W. Bogman House (ca 1860): 1½-story; mansard; clapboard; modest, bracketed cottage; with centerhall-plan and molded window caps. Since 1971, the original bracketed porch and the roof cornice have been removed, and 12/12 dhs windows have been added to the facade. Historic maps indicate the house was constructed by W. Bogman in ca 1860 and sold to James O. Burrill in 1889. An 1890 bird's eye view of Pawtuxet shows this house with a front porch and hip-roof central monitor. The property remained in Burrill family ownership until 1944.
- 32 Robert E. Smith House (ca 1898): 1½-story; end-to-street-gambrel; clapboard; Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house; with central entrance on south gambrel flank; a variety of windows and a projecting octagonal tower on the east (water side). A 2-car garage with glazed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1995

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7.12i

Fort Avenue (cont.)

porch above has been added to the street side. Constructed for Robert E. Smith, who was in the real estate business. From about 1910-26, the property was owned by John W. Coggeshall, an agent of the Riverside Mill in Providence, as his residence. The original carriage house is now converted to a residence as 34 Fort Avenue.

- 34 Robert E. Smith Carriage House (ca 1898): 1½-story; end-to-street-gambrel; clapboard; Queen Anne/Colonial Revival carriage house; similarly styled to its main house at 32 Fort Avenue and now converted to residential use. Its original function is reflected in a roof ventilator and garage bay. The gable wing on the rear (north) is likely a later addition.
- 35-37 A. Smith House (ca 1862): 2½-story; end-gable; clapboard; sidehall-plan house; with bracketed entry hood, sidelights and transom. Constructed for A. Smith, this property remained in family ownership until about 1908. At the turn of the century, taxes were paid by Huldah F.C. Smith, wife of James A. Smith (see 2144 Broad Street).
- 36 Clark H. Johnson House (ca 1896): 2½-story; flared-hip; clapboard; Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house; with wide cornice overhang, multiple dormers, and a projecting balustraded entry porch on north side surmounted by a Palladian-inspired window. This house was constructed by Clark H. Johnson soon after he purchased three lots of land from Charles A. Mathews in 1896. In 1899, he sold the three lots, with buildings, to Edwin L. Spink. Spink lived here until his death in 1929.
- Carriage House (1890s): 1-story; flared-hip; clapboard; located on Fort Avenue.
- 45-47 Alan W. & Barbara H. Butler House (1952): 1½-story; NC flank-gable; shingle; modern "cape"; with attached garage. Constructed on the site of an earlier Second Empire style house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7.13i

Fort Avenue (cont.)

50 Arthur L. Peck House (ca 1910): 1½-story; flared-asymmetrical-cross-gambrel; stucco-and-shingle; Shingle Style/Colonial Revival house; with a variety of windows, two prominent fieldstone chimneys, and entrance under a porte-cochere set at an angle and supported on massive columns. Several additions to south and east. Stands on the site of the William Chambers House, one of a pair of identical Victorian summer cottages. Arthur L. Peck, a painter, had this house constructed soon after purchasing the property from Chamber's wife, Annie A. Chambers in 1906/7. Peck owned the property and lived here until 1946.

52 Charles H. Smith House (ca 1935): 2½-story; slate-flank-gable; brick-and-shingle; symmetrical, neo-colonial, suburban house; with broad, 3-bay facade and tripartite projecting entrance pavilion with pedimented central section. Breezeway and brick-and-slate garage with arched opening attached to north. Stands on the site of the William A. Spicer House, one of a pair of identical Victorian summer cottages. Charles H. Smith, an insurance agent, had this house constructed soon after purchasing the property from the estate of Anne E. Spicer, wife of William.

William A. Spicer Carriage House (ca 1880): 1½-story; cross-gable; shingle-and-pattern-shingle; Queen Anne carriage house with altered windows.

53-55 Susan A. Hart House (ca 1902): 2½-story; flank-gable; asbestos-shingle; house; with asymmetrical facade with three gable dormers breaking cornice and a projecting, 2-story bay. The entrance appears redone in a Victorian-inspired manner. Large, 3-bay garage with living space above attached to rear. Possibly constructed by Susan A. Hart on land previously owned by Charles E. Hart back to the 1880s. An early 20th century photograph view of the rear from the water shows a Stick Style building with bargeboards, bracing and nailing boards. From 1907 to 1923 the property was owned by Effie J. Peck and Arthur L. Peck (see 50 Fort Avenue).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7.14i

Fort Avenue (cont.)

62 Rev. Allen Green House (ca 1871-87): 2½-story; end-gambrel; clapboard; Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house; with a variety of windows and porches and a 2-story, octagonal tower on the water side. Greene owned the house and lived here until his death in the early 1950s.

Carriage House (ca 1890): 1½-story; gable; frame; with two stable/garage door openings.

66-72 Eudora A. Beynon & Ada A. Wright House (ca 1887): 2½-story; irregular-flank-gable; shingle-and-pattern-shingle; very large, symmetrical, double house; with most detailing appearing on the water side, including turretted bays, porches and various Queen Anne style windows. Constructed as a double residence for Eudora A. Beynon and Ada A. Wright (later Ada A. Puffer). E. Beynon lived in the north half (#66) and A. Puffer lived in the south half (#72) until about 1930.

Double Carriage House (ca 1887): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle-and-pattern-shingle; symmetrical double carriage house; with flanking hip wings, eyebrow loft openings and original doors.

69 NC Pawtuxet Cove Marina Office (ca 1955): 2-story; flank-gable; shingle; small office building; set on a brick foundation and with several shed additions.

NC New England Marine Electronics Building (mid- to late 20th c.): 2-story, low-pitch-flank-gable; shiplap-board; small office building.

This lot has historically supported marine-related business. Alonzo Crandall had a boatbuilding shop here in the late 19th century. A marina, known as Old Fort Marina, was established in the mid-1950s.

69a House (ca 1775, et seq): 1½-story; flank-gambrel; shingle; Colonial period house with later modifications. An ell is said to have been constructed with timbers from the old fort, from which Fort Avenue

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7.15i

Fort Avenue (cont.)

derives its name. In the mid-19th century, the house, with an outbuilding on the cove, was owned by Verano Chace. Alonzo Crandall purchased the property in 1874 and operated a boatyard below the house. The property was sold to Arthur Williams in 1878 and remained in Williams family ownership until the 1920s.

Garage (ca 1930): 3-bay; hip; shingle, to side.

- 73 Edward Williams House (ca 1897): 2-story; end-gable; clapboard-and-pattern-shingle; sidehall-plan, Queen Anne house; with a 2-story, gabled bay on the south side and a full, turned-post facade porch with pediment over entrance. Williams, a longshoreman, lived here until his death in about 1917.

- 74 R. Chase House (ca 1840): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; sidehall-plan, Greek Revival cottage; with entablature and sidelights at entry. The north gabled dormer and southern ells are later additions. Shown on an 1862 and an 1870 map as belonging to R. Chase and to Verano Chase, respectively. About 1882, the house was sold to Albert H. Randall. Randall, a boatbuilder, lived here and operated his business at the rear of 96 Ocean Avenue.

Stable (late 19th c.): 2-story; end-gable; frame; rear.

- 75 William B. Banigan - Stephen P. Conkling House (1899): 2½-story; cross-gable-on-hip; clapboard-and-pattern-shingle; centerhall-plan, Queen Anne house; with extensive porch incorporating a small balcony over the entrance. Probably constructed by Banigan, who bought two lots, this and the one to the south (see #77 Fort Avenue), in 1899. He built two similar, mirror-image houses and sold them to different owners. Conkling, who purchased this one, was an engineer. The property remained in family ownership until 1959.
- 77 William B. Banigan - Isaac J. Golden House (1899): 2½-story; cross-gable-on-hip; clapboard-and-pattern-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7.16i

Fort Avenue (cont.)

- shingle; centerhall, Queen Anne house; with extensive porch incorporating a small balcony over the entrance. Probably constructed by Banigan, who bought two lots, this and the one to the north (see #75 Fort Avenue), in 1899. He built two similar, mirror-image house and sold them to different owners. Golden, who bought this one, was a pilot. The property remained in family ownership until the 1930s.
- 89 Robert E. Thornton House (1896): 2-story; cross-gable; shingle; sidehall-plan, Queen Anne house; with decorative, sawn bargeboards and extensive turned-post porch. Thornton was the founder and president of the Robert E. Thornton Co. located on Commercial Street (see #31 Commercial Street). He built this house as his residence.
- NC Shed (ca 1978): 1-story; gambrel; frame, rear.
- 94 Charles R. Day House (ca 1898): 1½-story; flank-gambrel; shingle-and-clapboard; Shingle Style/Colonial Revival centerhall-plan house; with gabled and polygonal dormers, bays, eyebrow windows and lower roof flank incorporating full front porch. Day constructed this as his residence. He moved here from 9 Bayamo Lane, which he relocated back from Fort Avenue. Day lived here until 1911, after which it was owned and occupied (until 1942) by Frank H. Sweet, a Providence wholesale grocer.
- NC Garage (mid-20th c.): 1-bay, 2-car; shed-roof; concrete block garage, rear.
- 99 Abner Hart House (ca 1892); 1½-story; flank-gambrel; shingle; simply detailed house; with massive roof, asymmetrical facade, gable dormers, and turned-post porch and picture windows in a 1-story addition on the west (water) side. Constructed for Abner Hart and sold in 1908 to Sydney Cornell, a fisherman, the property remained in Cornell family ownership until the early 1940s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.17i

Fort Avenue (cont.)

- Boathouse (ca 1900): 1½-story; end-gambrel; shingle; with 2/2 dhs windows, rear.
- Shed (ca 1900): 1-story; gable, frame, rear.
- 105 Rosa A. Stone House (ca 1904): 1½-story; cross-gable; shingle; simple house; with 1-story, flat-roof breezeway entrance and 1-bay garage attached to south side. Possibly constructed as an investment rental property, as no listing for Rosa A. Stone or any Stone at this address in Cranston directories.
- 108 Sheldon Brown House (ca 1860): 2-story; flank-gable; clapboard; symmetrical, shallow house; with central, glazed, projecting entrance flanked by two, 2-story bays terminating under roof eaves. A full, 2-story, open porch covers the facade and a 2-story, gable ell extends to the rear. Sheldon Brown appears in the Cranston tax listings from as early as 1857 to the mid-1870s. In the early 20th century, the house was owned by Annie Alexander, who also owned numbers 109 and 112 Fort Avenue. It was lived in by Mary L. Alexander from 1924-50.
- 109 George W. & Annie S. Alexander House (ca 1915): 1½-story; end-gable; board-and-batten (new); small, simple house; with 20th century modifications including some windows and extended roof pitch to incorporate 2-car garage on the south. George W. Alexander, a grocer and merchandise broker, lived here and later at 112 Fort Avenue until 1923, when he removed to Rochester, New York.
- 112-14 House (ca 1890): 2-story; flank-gable; clapboard; symmetrical, double house; with double central entrance under full, simple porch, three gable dormers breaking eaves line, and projecting 1-story bay at the north gable end. Possibly originally an outbuilding and converted to a residence in the early 20th century, the house was acquired by Annie Alexander in 1900. It remained in Alexander family ownership, primarily as a rental property, until 1947.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1997

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.18i

GEORGE STREET

- 6 Charles E. Johnson House (ca 1874): 2½-story; mansard; clapboard; 5-bay-facade, centerhall-plan Second Empire House. Detailing includes bracketed cornice and entry hood. At the rear, open recessed decks have been constructed on the first and second stories. Charles E. Johnson owned a number of properties in the area.
 - 9 Irving J. Lee House (ca 1920): 2-story; flank-gable; clapboard; small, plain cottage; with a 2-bay facade and 1-story open porch on south and west sides. Appears to have been constructed by Lee on the site of an earlier, larger house soon after he purchased the lot in 1917. The property remained in Lee family ownership until 1959.
 - 12 House (ca 1860s); 2½-story; end-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; sidehall-plan dwelling; with entrance entablature, molded window caps and an ocular window on the second story, east side. A late 20th century, 2-story, open frame porch has been added to the rear. Possibly constructed by a member of the Oates family.
 - 16 House (ca 1821-50): 2½-story; flank-gable; shingle; house. Originally a 5-bay, centerhall-plan Greek Revival house, altered with removal of center chimney, left tier of facade windows and replacement of windows with modern sash. The entrance has been modified, but retains its entablature. Possibly constructed by Remington Sheldon.
 - 21 House (ca 1760; moved 1893): 2½-story; flank-gable; shingle; dwelling; with asymmetrical, 4-bay facade, interior chimney, and small, bracketed, hip entry hood. Moved from Broad Street in 1893 for construction of Odd Fellows Hall.
- Garage (early 20th c.): 1-bay; end-gable; frame; with double swing doors, rear.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.19i

OCEAN AVENUE

- 67 House (1931): 2½-story; flank-gable; shingle; 3-bay, centerhall-plan simple neo-colonial house; with blind fan over entrance and 1-story, flat-roof additions at each gable end. Constructed by the Relton Realty Corp.
- Garage (ca 1930): 2-bay; flank-gable; shingle; with overhead doors, side.
- 75 House (1931): 1½-story; cross-gable-on-hip; brick-and-shingle; house; with prominent exterior brick chimney on facade which incorporates round-arch central entrance. Constructed by the Relton Realty Corp.
- Garage (ca 1930): 2-bay; flank-gable; shingle; with overhead doors, side.
- 84 Edward C. Finley House (ca 1920): 1½-story; cross-gable; asbestos-shingle; Colonial Revival house; with steeply pitched roof and wide eaves overhang. Other details include a variety of windows and bays, porches and bays. Entrance located under enclosed porch with jalousie windows. A corner porch on the north and east has ionic columns infilled with glass. Attached 2-story, flat-roof, 2-bay garage on brick and rusticated concrete block foundation.
- 88 Charles G. Bloomer Cottage (ca 1887): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; Queen Anne, sidehall-plan cottage; with gable dormer and east roof flank incorporating now-enclosed porch. One of six similar, summer rental cottages constructed by Charles G. Bloomer, a local manufacturer, on Ocean and Fort Avenues. See numbers 92 Ocean Avenue, 97, 101 and 103 Sheldon Street. This was sold to Helen A. Lascinte in 1917.
- Garage (ca 1920): 1-bay; end-gable; shiplap; with overhead door, rear.
- 92 Charles G. Bloomer Cottage (ca 1887): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; Queen Anne, sidehall plan cottage; with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7.20i

Ocean Avenue (cont.)

gable dormer and east roof flank incorporating a now-enclosed porch. One of six similar, summer rental cottages constructed by Charles G. Bloomer, a local manufacturer, on Ocean and Fort Avenues. This and No. 88, next door, are the only two remaining at their original locations.

Garage (ca 1920): 2-bay; hip; frame, rear.

- 96 Albert H. Randall House (1882): 2½-story; end-gable; clapboard-and-pattern-shingle; Queen Anne house; with corner brackets and sawn and embossed bargeboards. Entrance moved from north gable end to east side under glazed porch. Porch and 1-story rear ell probably original. Constructed for Albert H. Randall, a boatbuilder, who had his shop in a building at the back of the property.

Garage (ca 1930): 1-bay; end-gable; shingle; with exposed rafter ends and overhaed door, rear.

- 100 Charles M. Flanagan House (1971): 2-story; flank-gable; shingle; 3-bay, center-entry house; with monumental porch created by roof overhang. Constructed on land previously owned by the Bloomer family.

NC Shed (ca 1971): end-gable; frame, rear.

- 108 William W. Bloomer House (ca 1881): 1½-story; cross-gable; shingle; asymmetrical cottage; with gable dormers breaking cornice, open sawn work at gable peaks, and entrance under shed-roof porch. Constructed for William W. Bloomer, who was employed in the family business, Charles G. Bloomer & Sons, Aluminum Novelty Works on Commercial Street.

Garage (ca 1930); 1-bay; 2-car; hip; concrete block; with overhead door, rear.

- 114-18 Mary E.B. Greene & Lillias A. Bloomer House (ca 1926): 1½-story; flared-flank-gambrel; aluminum siding; symmetrical, double, Colonial Revival house; with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.21i

Ocean Avenue (cont.)

prominent shed dormer, central chimney, and entries with sidelights and transom at each end of facade. The Bloomer family had owned this land since at least 1880. The first appearance in directories lists Jane D. Bloomer and Lillias A. Bloomer (wife of Charles G. Bloomer) at #114 and Frederic W. Crombie at #118.

115 Herbert E. Barney House (ca 1905): 2-story; hip; vinyl-siding; house; with two hip dormers and Colonial Revival entrance porch.

119 Arthur C. & Jennie F. Mair House (ca 1900-1910): 2½-story; end-gambrel; shingle; house with shed dormers and central entrance under full, arcaded and shingle porch. Mair was a dentist.

120 Eustace Crees - Sarah J. Armington House (ca 1924): 1½-story; end-gambrel; vinyl siding; simple, Colonial Revival suburban house; with off-center entrance under shed-roof, glazed porch. Constructed by Eustace Crees and immediately sold in 1925 to Sarah J. Armington, who moved here from Edgewood. Crees developed a number of lots in the Ocean Avenue/Commercial Street area.

Garage (ca 1924): 1-bay; hip; vinyl siding; with overhead door, rear.

122-24 Eustace Crees - Frederick E. Jackson House (ca 1924): 2½-story; hip; shingle; sidehall-plan, double house; with central hip dormer, grouped windows, and double entrance under recessed, enclosed corner porch. Similar to #126-28, next door. Constructed by Eustace Crees and immediately sold to Frederick E. Jackson, a superintendent, in 1924. Jackson owned the property and lived here until the 1940s. Crees developed a number of lots in the Ocean Avenue/Commercial Street area.

Garage (ca 1924): 2-bay; hip; frame, rear.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7.22i

Ocean Avenue (cont.)

- 123 Joseph E. Buffington House (ca 1905): 2-story; hip; clapboard-and-pattern-shingle; house; with central hip dormer and central entrance under doric porch. Buffington was in the jewelry manufacturing business.
- NC Garage (ca 1954): 2-bay; hip; shiplap; with overhead doors.
- 126-28 Eustace Crees House (ca 1924): 2½-story; hip; shingle-and-vinyl-siding; sidehall-plan, double house; with central hip dormer, grouped windows and entrance under recessed corner porch, enclosed on second story and supported on tapered piers. Similar to #122-24, next door. One of several houses in the area constructed by Eustace Crees, a diecutter. Crees and his wife, Emma, moved here from 16 Selkirk Road in 1926 and lived here until the late 1930s when they relocated to Edgewood. Garage (ca 1924): 2-bay; hip; frame, rear.
- 132 J. Williams House (ca 1862-70, ca 1900): 2½-story; end-gable; clapboard-and-shingle-bracketed house with Queen Anne modifications. Originally constructed as a 5-bay facade house. Original detailing includes bracketed eaves and molded second story window caps. The projecting 1-story bays, paired-column porch (north and east) and diamond-pane windows are early 20th-century additions. Likely constructed for J. Williams, who owned the property in 1870. Annie M. Williams, a widow, owned the house from the early 20th c. to 1938. (See also 5 Commercial Street).
- 139 Trinity Episcopal Church (1909, 1973), Norman M. Isham, architect: 1-story; cross-gable; random-granite; Gothic Revival church; with square corner tower and carved stone detailing. A modern, 2-story, flat-roof; concrete block parish house, constructed in 1973, is attached to the east end. The parish was organized in 1883 and met in a small chapel at the northwest corner of Commercial and Sheldon Streets prior to construction of this building. Isham designed a parish house

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1990

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7.23i

Ocean Avenue (cont.)

addition of wood and masonry in 1948, but it was never built.

- 140 Nathan B. Horton, 2d House (ca 1892): 2½-story; end-gable; aluminum siding; house; with 2-story, hip extension on facade incorporating now-recessed, sidehall entry porch with cross bracing and chamfered posts. Exterior stairs to second floor on west side and small, 1-story, gable addition at rear. Constructed for Nathan B. Horton, 2d as his residence, the property remained in Horton family ownership until about 1950.

Garage (ca 1920?): 1-bay; 2-car; end-gable; clapboard; with overhead door, rear.

- 144 William Rhodes - Caleb Williams House (1857): 1½-story; end-gable; clapboard; sidehall-plan, Greek Revival cottage; with wide cornice entablature, paneled corner pilasters and transom and sidelights surrounding recessed entry. A 1-story, frame, gable-roof ell extends to the rear. Constructed by William Rhodes, a local housebuilder, for Caleb Williams, the property remained in Williams family ownership until the mid-20th century. Rhodes built a number of houses in Pawtuxet, including a similar Greek Revival cottage at 143 Sheldon Street.

Stable (ca 1860): 1½-story; flank-gable; clapboard; with 6/6 dhs windows, sliding gable end doors and central roof ventilator, rear.

- 150 Dorsey - Frank Bellman House (1951): 2½-story; hip; NC brick-veneer-and-shingle; simple, symmetrical, double, suburban house; with neo-colonial center entrance portico and paired windows. One of three house constructed by Harry E. Dorsey on lots divided from the Huldah Chace Smith House property (2144 Broad Street) in the mid-20th century. This house, identical to #162 Ocean Avenue, was sold to Frank Bellman, a Providence lawyer, in the mid-1950s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1990

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.24i

Ocean Avenue (cont.)

151 Capt. Orin Baker House (ca 1845): 3-story; hip; clapboard; symmetrical Italianate house; with roof monitor and two 2-story, dentilled bays flanking a center entrance. Baker ran this as a boarding house.

Garage (ca 1930): 2-bay; hip; rock-faced-concrete-block; with modern overhead doors, rear.

156-58 Harry E. Dorsey House (1951): 2½-story; flank-gable; NC clapboard-and-shingle; double, garrison, neo-colonial house; with first story overhang with corner pendant and elongated dentil trim, and elaborate central entrance. Attached 2-bay, hip-roof garage, with central roof ventilator and windvane. One of three house constructed by Harry E. Dorsey, a carpenter, on lots divided from the Huldah Chace Smith House property (2144 Broad Street). Dorsey built this as his residence.

157 Herbert J. Corp House (ca 1900?): 1½-story; cross-gable; shingle; Queen Anne house; with gable dormers, simple bargeboards, and central entrance under porch. Corp, a carpenter, constructed this as his residence.

Stable (ca 1900?): 1½-story; end-gable; shiplap; with loft door and double swing doors.

161 Orrin B. Horton House (ca 1906): 1½-story; end-gambrel; clapboard; Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house; with shed dormers and central entrance under doric porch. Horton was a bookkeeper.

162 Dorsey House (ca 1951): 2½-story; flank-gable; brick- NC veneer-and-shingle; simple, symmetrical, double, suburban house; with hipped center entrance porch on wrought iron posts. One of three houses constructed by Harry E. Dorsey on lots divided from the Huldah Chace Smith House property (2144 Broad Street) in the mid-20th century. This house is similar to #150 Ocean Avenue. Allesandra Dorsey acquired this parcel and 2144 Broad Street in the mid-1940s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7.25i

Ocean Avenue (cont.)

- 165 Charles G. Allen House (ca 1915): 1½-story; end-gambrel; vinyl-siding; house; with first floor overhang and sidehall entrance under porch on modern wrought iron supports. Allen was a salesman.

Garage (ca 1915): 1-bay; hip; shiplap; with double swing doors.

- 167 House (ca 1900-1904): 2½-story; end-gable; asbestos-shingle; Queen Anne house; with entrance in enclosed polygonal corner porch, 2-story bay, triangular bay, and Palladian-inspired window. Probably constructed by either Stephen B. Brown or a member of the Tillinghast family.

SEAVIEW AVENUE

- 10 Samuel J. Greene House (1911): 2½-story; cross-gable; buff-brick; asymmetrically massed, eclectic house; with red-tile roof, relatively simple trim including: two prominent buff brick chimneys, two prominent projecting facade gables, and entrance under porte-cochere with massive, free classic columns and surmounted by grouped 9/1 dhs windows. Constructed for Samuel J. Greene on a portion of the Rufus Greene estate. Samuel Greene was employed at the Eastern Coal Company, Providence. He lived here until 1944.

Garage (1911): 2-car; hip; buff-brick; similar design to house.

- 11 Hart Cottage (ca 1770): 1½-story; flank-gambrel; shingle; symmetrical, 5-bay-facade Colonial period cottage; with simple central entrance, late 19th century gable dormers, bow window and 1-story, hip-roof addition to south end. Most likely constructed by the Hart family and still in Hart family ownership in 1862. From ca 1870-1911, the house was owned by Rufus Greene, a Providence banker who had a summer house across Seaview at #12.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.26i

Seaview Avenue (cont.)

- Stable/Garage (ca 1900): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; stable converted to garage; with overhead door and sliding doors at opposite ends.
- 12 Rufus Greene House (ca 1863): 2½-story; slate-cross-gable; brick-veneer-over-frame; house; originally constructed as a cross-plan, bracketed, frame, summer house and remodelled in the early 20th century to its current Tudor appearance. Attached, flat roof garage in northwest angle. Rufus Greene was a Providence banker who wintered at 90 South Main Street, and had offices, with his partner H.C. Cranston, at 37 Weybosset. He purchased two lots in 1862 and constructed this house soon after. The property remained in Greene family ownership until 1911.
- 18 William E. Louttit House (ca 1867): 2½-story; cross-gable; shingle-and-pattern-shingle; victorian building; with 20th century alterations including attached flat-roof garage, bow window, 2-story, hip-roof, square tower with large round-arch window, and hip-roof porte cochere on massive brick piers. Possibly constructed as early as 1867 and definitely by 1890. From 1909 to 1952, the property was owned by, and the residence of, William E. Louttit, president and treasurer of Louttit Home Hand Laundry, Providence, a business still in operation today.
- 19 NC George E. Pierce House (ca 1940): 2-story; hip; clapboard; sidehall-plan house; with plate-glass and casement windows and monumental facade porch incorporated into roof.
- 25 William E. Louttit, Jr. House (1927); 2½-story; flank-gable; brick; symmetrical; 3-bay-facade, Colonial Revival house; with dentil cornice, prominent broken-scroll entrance surround, and exterior end-wall chimneys with corbelled caps. Polygonal, frame, 1-story, enclosed porch attached to south end and flat-roof, brick garage attached to rear. Constructed for William E. Louttit, Jr. as his residence. Louttit was secretary of the family business, Louttit Home Hand

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.27i

Seaview Avenue (cont.)

Laundry in Providence. His father, William E. Louttit lived at #18 Seaview Avenue.

- 32 Fred L. Smith House (1900): 2½-story; flank-gambrel; clapboard-and-shingle; symmetrical, 3-bay Colonial Revival house; elaborately detailed with dormers, balustraded entrance porch between two bays and ornate rear porch overlooking the water. Constructed for Fred L. Smith, president and treasurer of the J.C.Hall Co., Inc., stationery manufacturers. He boarded at the Crown Hotel when in Providence and was also treasurer of the Davis Automobile Co., Inc.

Carriage House (1900): 1½-story; cross-gambrel; clapboard; with design similar to main house and notable detailing including consoles supporting second story loft with broken-scroll pediment.

- 33 Frank W. Angell House (1888), Frank W. Angell, architect: 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; sidehall plan, Queen Anne house; with prominent gable dormers, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and entrance under pyramidal hip corner porch on bulbous posts and ornamented with cast-plaster panels. Constructed for, and likely designed by, Frank W. Angell, an architect and partner in the Providence firm of Angell and Swift. Angell built this as his residence and lived here until his death in 1932. The property remained in Angell family ownership for another 25 years.

Garage (early 20th c.): 1-bay; flat; concrete block; with lighted and paneled swing doors, rear.

- 37 Annie S. & Alanson Alexander House (ca 1892): 1½-story; end-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; Queen Anne house; with prominent exterior brick chimney on street facade, flared south roof flank extension with pedimented gable dormer, entrance in octagonal tower at southwest corner, and contemporary (ca 1890) end-gable, frame stable converted to garage and attached to house by later infill construction, at rear. Constructed for Annie S. and Alanson Alexander soon after they

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7.28i

Seaview Avenue (cont.)

purchased the lot in 1888. Alexander was a partner in Alexander Bros. grocers, in Providence. The property remained in Alexander family ownership until 1938.

- 40 Thomas Sawyer, Jr. House (ca 1885): 2½-story; end-gable; clapboard-and-pattern-shingle; Queen Anne house; with complex roof line and massing, bays, dormers, extensive porches, and an octagonal pavilion. The best preserved of two similar houses with stable constructed adjacent to one another for members of the Sawyer family (see 42 Seaview Avenue).

Stable/Garage (ca 1885): 1½-story; 2-bay; end-gable; vertical-board; stable converted to garage; with paneled and lighted double swing doors. Loft door and ventilator. Set close to street in front of house.

- 42 Mary Sawyer House (ca 1885): 2-story; end-gable; aluminum-siding; Queen Anne house; retaining original massing, although trim lost or covered by siding. One of two similar houses with stable constructed adjacent to one another for members of the Sawyer family. (see 40 Seaview Avenue).

Stable/Garage (ca 1885): 1½-story; end-gable; aluminum-siding; stable converted to a garage; with loft door, roof ventilator and full overhead garage door.

- 44 Jessie M. & Arthur Z. Ardrey House (1912): 2½-story; pedimented-end-gable; shingle; simply detailed house; with overhang and exposed rafter ends, grouped windows and free classic porches. Constructed for Jessie M. and Arthur Z. Ardrey, who moved here from Providence. Ardrey was a partner in Ardrey and Adams, installers of hardwood floors and tiling.

Garage (1912): 1-bay; end-gable; shingle; similarly styled to house, with exposed rafter ends.

- 47 Isaac W. Bagley House (ca 1920): 1½-story; cross-gable; shingle; small, symmetrical Shingle Style house;

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.29i

Seaview Avenue (cont.)

with Colonial Revival detailing, including central entrance portico and full open porch on rear overlooking cove. Constructed for Isaac W. Bagley, tax assessor, on land purchased from the Pettis family in 1919.

Garage (ca 1920): 2-bay; hip; shingle; with pairs of lighted swing doors, rear.

- 52 Herbert A. Capron House (1905): 2½-story; flared-flank-gambrel; shingle; symmetrical, centerhall-plan Colonial Revival house; with prominent gable dormers, eyebrow windows and porch on the water side. Constructed for Herbert A. Capron, an officer in a Providence automobile firm, as his residence.

Garage (ca 1905): 2-car; flared-hip; shingle ; similar style to house.

- 54 James Annis House (ca 1881): 2½-story; cross-gable; stuccoed-frame; house. Originally constructed as a Queen Anne style house and remodelled in the early 20th century. A large, 2-car, 1-bay, end-gable garage is attached to the front. Constructed by James Annis, the house was owned and remodelled by J. Clifford Taylor in the early 20th century. Taylor was the founder of Taylor Card and Box Co., which is still in business today.

- 57 George E. Darling House (ca 1904): 2½-story; cross-gambrel; shingle; sidehall-plan Colonial Revival house; with entrance under free classic, extensive porch, surmounted by oriel and recessed attic window. George E. Darling had this house constructed soon after he purchased the lot in 1903. He sold the property in 1909 to Arthur C. Arnold, a stationer, whose family owned it until 1955.

Stable/Garage (ca 1904): 1½-story; end-gable; clapboard; stable converted to garage; with Queen Anne loft window and overhead garage door, rear.

Garage/boathouse (early-mid-20th c.): 2-bay; hip;

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 12 1980

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7.30i

Seaview Avenue (cont.)

stucco, sited to rear on cove.

- 62 Walter O. Talcott House (ca 1881, early 20th c.): 2½-story; flank-gable; stucco-over-frame; house; retaining basic late 19th-c. massing, although surface finish and details were modified in the early 20th century, including shaped dormers and other modern elements. A 1-bay, 2-car, flat-roof garage is attached to the north gable end. Possibly constructed by Walter O. Talcott.
- 63 Stanton M. & Elena Latham House (1961): 1½-story; flank-gambrel; clapboard-and-shingle; neo-colonial house with off-center, massive interior chimney, transom over entrance and 12/12 dhs windows.
- NC Garage (1961): flat-roof; frame, rear.
- 66 Walter O. Talcott House (ca 1882): 2½-story; flank-gable; stuccoed-frame; Queen Anne house with later modifications. Original gable dormers, bracketed window hoods and central entry location remain. A 1½-story, off-set gable addition at south end. Constructed for Walter O. Talcott.
- Garage (ca 1920): 2-bay; end-gable; stucco; with early paneled overhead doors.
- 69 Genevieve W. & Richard A. Canfield Carriage House (ca 1902): 1½-story; end-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; carriage house converted to a residence. Details include an octagonal facade tower with castellated parapet, wide paneled double doors and a variety of diamond-paned windows. Built by the Canfield's as part of a property purchased in 1901/2 that included and earlier (ca 1894) house still standing at 76 Seaview Avenue.
- 72 Edwin D. Allen - Frances C. Henley House (1919; ca 1930), Frances C. Henley, architect: 2½-story; cross-gambrel; shingle; Colonial Revival/Shingle Style house; with a variety of windows and central entrance recessed in 1-story, flat-roof, projecting, enclosed porch with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7.31i

Seaview Avenue (cont.)

free classic columns, paneling and wide sidelights. Constructed for Allen, treasurer of Manchester & Hudson Co., building materials dealers in Providence, and purchased in 1930 by Frances E. Henley, architect. Henley is generally held to have been Rhode Island's first professional woman architect. She owned the property until 1960.

- 73 Andrew Harris House (ca 1892): 2½-story; jerkinhead-cross-gable; clapboard-and-pattern-shingle; asymmetrical Queen Anne house. Detailing includes slightly flared eaves with small embosses, 2-story, gable cut-away bay on facade, entrance under enclosed, recessed porch, and turned-post porch at rear. Constructed for Harris as his residence. He was a gunsmith and wholesale and retail dealer in guns, fishing tackle and sporting goods in Providence.
- 75 Charles S. Horton House (ca 1874 or ca 1905): 2½-story; flank-gable; brick-veneer; appears to be a 19th-century or early 20th-century house with later 20th century alterations. Retains its basic form with large recessed entrance porch although windows have been altered and siding changed. In the early 20th century, the house was owned by Samuel R. Baker, a mariner.
- 76 Richard A. & Genevieve W. Canfield House (ca 1901): 2½-story; flared-mansard; clapboard-and-shingle; Queen Anne house; with shed dormers, extensive porches and Colonial Revival detail including dentils and pulvinated frieze over entrance. This house and the carriage house now converted to a residence at 69 Seaview Avenue were apparently built as a summer estate for Canfield, who lived in Providence.
- 78 Alfeo & Hilda M. Verrechia House (1949): 1-story;
NC flat; aluminum-siding; modern ranch; with horizontal 1/1 dhs windows and breezeway entrance connecting to 1-bay garage.
- 80 House (1948): 1½-story; end-gable; clapboard-and-
NC brick veneer; modern ranch; with prominent brick-and-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.32i

Seaview Avenue (cont.)

stone chimney, gabled entrance porch and 2-car garage attached to street facade.

- 82 Robert R. Pettis House (ca 1900): 2½-story; cross-gable; shingle; large Shingle Style house; with complex roof, exterior chimney, gable projections and entrance at corner in arcaded, recessed porch. Constructed for Pettis whose family founded the Pettis Oyster House business on the point of Pawtuxet Neck. The business operated from the mid-19th to mid-20th centuries.
- 90 NC House and Cottage (1968): 2½-story; hip; shingle; large, asymmetrical building; with ell, decks, bays and attached garage. Cottage is: 1-story; low-pitch-flank-gable; shingle; plain structure. Both constructed on the site of the Pettis' Oyster House, a business which operated from ca 1850 to 1920. The oyster house was converted to a residence and stood until the 1950s.

SHELDON STREET

- 85 C. Chase House (ca 1865): 2½-story; flank-gable; clapboard; late Greek Revival/Early Victorian house; with 5-bay facade, entablature over center entry and molded window caps. Constructed for C. Chase and owned by the Johnson family in the first half of the 20th century.
- 89 Arthur L. & Effie J. Peck House (ca 1909): 1½-story; cross-gable; vertical-board-and-shingle; plain building; with a 3-bay facade and center entrance. Apparently constructed by the Pecks as an outbuilding, perhaps a stable, and later converted to residential use. The Pecks lived at 50 Fort Avenue.
- 90 Frank Williams House (ca 1925): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; simple cottage; with shed dormer (east) and center entrance under full, glazed porch. Constructed for Frank Williams and originally occupied by Amelia F. Williams, widow of Arthur M. Williams.

Garage (ca 1920s): 2-car, 1-bay; end-gable; shingle; with overhead door, rear.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.33i

Sheldon Street (cont.)

- 93 Mary E.B. Greene House (ca 1902): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; simple, sidehall-plan cottage; with entrance under hip porch on turned posts and 1/1 dhs windows, some with snap-in muntin grids.
- 97 Charles G. Bloomer Cottage (ca 1887; ca 1923): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; Queen Anne, sidehall-plan cottage; with gable dormer and east roof flank incorporating porch. Retains simple bargeboard and turned-post porch, although windows have been replaced. One of six similar, summer rental cottages constructed by Charles G. Bloomer, a local manufacturer, on Ocean and Fort Avenues. The remaining group of three on Sheldon Street were moved here in the 1920s. See numbers 88 and 92 Ocean Avenue, 101 and 103 Sheldon Street.
- NC Garage (late 20th c.) 2-car, 1-bay; shed; concrete block; with overhead door, rear.
- 101 Charles G. Bloomer Cottage (ca 1887; ca 1923): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; Queen Anne, sidehall-plan cottage; with gable dormer and east roof flank incorporating porch. One of six, similar, summer rental cottages constructed by Charles G. Bloomer, a local manufacturer, on Ocean and Fort Avenues. The remaining group of three on Sheldon Street were moved here in the 1920s. See numbers 88 and 92 Ocean Avenue, 97 and 103 Sheldon Street.
- 103 Charles G. Bloomer Cottage (ca 1887; ca 1923): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; Queen Anne, sidehall-plan cottage; with gable dormer and east roof flank incorporating porch. One of six, similar, summer rental cottages constructed by Charles G. Bloomer, a local manufacturer, on Ocean and Fort Avenues. Of the group, only this one retains sawn and spindlework bargeboard trim. The remaining group of three on Sheldon Street were moved here in the 1920s. See numbers 88 and 92 Ocean Avenue, 97 and 101 Sheldon Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7.34i

Sheldon Street (cont.)

- Pumping Station (ca 1930): 1-story; slate-flank-gable-brick; small domestic-looking structure; with Georgian Revival detailing, including a recessed and paneled central entrance and pedimented gable ends. Constructed as part of municipal water supply ;system improvements.
- 123-25 Charles E. Johnson House (ca 1894): 2½-story; end-gable; clapboard; simple, sidehall-plan double house; with 2-story projecting bay and double entrance under hip-roof porch. Basement exposed a full story on the east. One of several houses in the village constructed as rental investments by the Johnson family.
- NC Garage (late 20th c.): 2-car; shed; shingle, rear.
- 128-30 Ira E. Johnson House (ca 1894): 2½-story; cross-gable; asbestos-shingle, clapboard-and-pattern-shingle; typical Late Victorian double house; with 2-story bay and double sidehall entrance under hip-roof porch with sawn and bracketed posts. The mirror image of 132-34 Sheldon Street, next door, this is one of several houses in Pawtuxet constructed as rental investments by the Johnson family.
- 132-34 Ira E. Johnson House (ca 1894): 2½-story; cross-gable; asbestos-shingle, clapboard-and-pattern-shingle; typical Late Victorian double house; with 2-story bay and double sidehall entrance under hip-roof porch with sawn and bracketed posts. The mirror image of 128-30 Sheldon Street, next door, this is one of several houses in Pawtuxet constructed as rental investments by the Johnson family.
- 139 Walter I. Lee House (1894): 2½-story; pedimented-cross-gable; clapboard-and-pattern-shingle; Queen Anne, sidehall-plan house. Detailing includes a 2½-story turreted bay topped with a hip roof and hip dormer, and a full turned-post porch which curves out around the bay. Constructed by Walter I. Lee, a jeweler, as his

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7.35i

Sheldon Street (cont.)

residence.

Garage (ca 1930): 2-bay; hip; frame garage, rear.

- 140 George W. Tyler House (ca 1843): 1½-story; mansard; clapboard; sidehall-plan, Second Empire cottage; with gable dormers and bracketed trim on cornice, porch and window caps. Constructed originally on George Street and moved to Sheldon Street, and possibly turned around, between 1895 and 1917.
- 143 William C. Rhodes House (1857): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; sidehall-plan Greek Revival cottage. Detailing includes wide cornice entablature, paneled corner pilasters, and a recessed entry flanked by paneled pilasters and inset sidelights. William C. Rhodes, a Pawtuxet housebuilder, built this as his house. He also built other houses in the area including 144 Ocean Avenue.
Garage (ca 1920): 1-bay; end-gable; shingle; with double lighted swing doors, rear.
- 146 Ira E. Johnson House (ca 1894): 2½-story; end-gable; aluminum-siding; typical late victorian sidehall-plan double house; with 2-story bay and double entry under hip-roof porch, now supported on iron posts. One of several houses in the area built by members of the Johnson family as rental investments.
- 147 W. Atwood House (ca 1862-70): 2½-story; end-gable; asbestos-shingle; centerhall-plan house; with entrance on east side elevation through enclosed vestibule under bracketed porch, 1-story bay and extensive 2½-story rear ell. Probably constructed by W. Atwood and owned from at least 1862 by Annie A. Atwood, as her residence.
- 150 Rachel M. Smith House (ca 1883-90): 2½-story; end-gable; clapboard; sidehall-plan house. Detailing includes bracketed window caps, 2-story bay with applied molding, and entrance with transom and bracketed hood.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

10/13/85

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.36i

SPRINGWOOD STREET

- 4 Commercial Building (ca 1934, moved ca 1957): 1-story; low-pitch-end-gable; clapboard-and-horizontal-sheathing; waterfront commercial building; with entrance on south under steep-pitched gable, bands of multilight windows and gable-roof, sheet-metal garage addition. City records indicate the building was constructed in the mid-1930s and relocated here from the adjacent lot in 1957. It first appears in the Cranston Directory for 1959 as, Thomas F. Wilson, Jr.-boat sales.
- 6 Charles Peck House (ca 1840): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; small, Greek Revival cottage; with 1-story, flank-gable ell extending to the south and slightly set back from main 3-bay, sidehall-plan, end-gable section. Windows and cornice trim appear simplified. Charles Peck apparently constructed his house soon after he moved to Pawtuxet from Providence in 1840. He had a blacksmith shop on Bridge Street, and later a jewelry manufactory at a subsequent residence. Peck sold this property to Charles E. Johnson in 1855. It remained in Johnson family ownership for over 70 years.
- Garage (early to mid-20th c.): 1-bay; end-gable; shingle; with exposed rafter ends.
- 21 E.S. Arnold House (ca 1804?, ca 1860): 1½-story; end-gable; asbestos-shingle; sidehall-plan cottage, possibly constructed in the early 19th century and later modified with Greek Revival and victorian elements. The entrance is recessed with paneled pilasters and located under a bracketed, hip-roof porch extending along the west and south elevations. The north elevation has a late 19th century 1-story bay with diamond-paned windows. The brick basement is fully exposed on the south and east. Possibly constructed by E.S. Arnold, who owned the property by the mid-19th century. Arnold had a dry goods, groceries and footwear store on the west side of Broad Street, opposite Aborn. In the second half of the 19th

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

10/13/1999

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.37i

Springwood Street (cont.)

century, the property was owned by the Johnson family, who owned other property in the area.

TUCKER AVENUE

- 12 Walter E. Watson - Nettie G. Adams House (ca 1936): 1½-story; flank-gable; aluminum-clapboard; suburban "cape" with asymmetrical facade and attached 1-bay garage with multi-light double swing doors. Constructed by Walter E. Watson, who resided at 46 Tucker Avenue and owned the Pawtuxet Pharmacy on Broad Street, and sold to Nettie G. Adams.
- 13 James P. Gallogly House (ca 1938): 1½-story; flank-gable; aluminum-clapboard; small house; with plain, central entrance and multi-light casement windows wrapping each corner of facade. Apparently constructed by James P. Gallogly as a rental investment. The first directory listing is for Gerald T. Page, office manager, Ballou, Johnson & Nichols Co., in 1939.
- Garage (ca 1938): 1-bay; end-gable; aluminum-siding; with overhead door, rear.
- 15 House (1930s): 1½-story; flank-gable; small neo-colonial house.
- 18 Otto H. Fahlsh House (ca 1932): 1½-story; flank-gable; asbestos-shingle; small and simple house; with central entrance under deep, pedimented porch on wrought iron supports, and paired 6/1 dhs windows. Otto Fahlsh, a machinist, appears as living here in the first Cranston directory listing for this address, 1932/33.
- NC Shed (mid-20th c.): gable; frame; rear.
- 23 John H. Tucker House (ca 1926): 1½-story; jerkinhead-end-gable; shingle; 3-bay-facade bungalow; with exposed rafter ends, plain center entrance under full hip-roof porch on doric columns, and 5/1 dhs windows with vertical muntins only in upper sash. John H. Tucker, a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.38i

Tucker Avenue (cont.)

conductor, moved here from 2149 Broad Street in 1928/29.

Garage (early 20th c.): 1-bay; hip; shiplap; with overhead door, rear.

- 24-26 Frank L. Tucker House (ca 1900): 2½-story; cross-gable; shingle-and-pattern-shingle; Queen Anne, sidehall-plan, double house; with 2-story bay and double entrance under a 1-story, turned-post porch. One of five similar buildings constructed by Frank L. Tucker between ca 1898 and 1920. This was purchased ca 1920 by Carrie A. Sampson and Susie M. Lockwood.

Garage (ca 1925): 3-bay, metal-standing-seam-hip; frame; rear.

- 27 George L. Tucker House (ca 1790; 1896): 2½-story; flank-gable; clapboard-and-brick; Federal period house. One of Cranston's few centerhall-plan houses and only remaining one with end-wall chimneys. Other details include an attenuated entrance pediment with blind fan and splayed window lintels. Originally stood on Broad Street where Tucker Avenue is now. In the late 19th century, it was occupied by George L. Tucker, a dentist. He lived here in 1896 when Broad Street was widened and the house was moved.
- 28-30 Frank L. Tucker House (ca 1900): 2½-story; cross-gable; clapboard-and-pattern-shingle; broad, 2-bay-facade, sidehall-plan, Queen Anne double house; with 2-story bay and double entrance under modified, 1-story porch. One of five similar buildings constructed by Frank L. Tucker between ca 1898 and 1920. This one was purchased ca 1920 by Joseph Milliam.
- 31-33 Frank L. Tucker House (ca 1900): 2½-story; cross-gable; aluminum-siding-and-pattern-shingle; broad, 2-bay-facade; sidehall-plan, Queen Anne double house; with 2-story bays and double entrance under 2-story, turned-post porch. One of five similar buildings built by Frank L. Tucker between ca 1898 and 1920. Tucker

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1986

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.39i

Tucker Avenue (cont.)

retained this house as his residence.

- 32 Gilford William Chase House (ca 1800): 2½-story; flank-gable; shingle-and-asbestos-shingle; 5-bay facade, centerhall-plan Federal period house with plain detailing. Reportedly built in Fall River, Massachusetts and moved to Broad Street in 1812, then subsequently moved here when Broad Street was widened in 1896. Chace was born in the house and lived in the village for most of his 85 years.
- 36-38 Frank L. Tucker House (ca 1900): 2½-story; cross-gable; asbestos shingle; sidehall-plan, Queen Anne double house; with 2-story bays and double entrance under turned-post porch. One of five similar buildings built by Frank L. Tucker between ca 1898 and 1920. This house remained in family ownership as a rental investment until the 1940s.

(END OF CRANSTON STREETS)

PAWTUXET VILLAGE INVENTORY, continued
(WARWICK STREETS)

BANK STREET

- 10 D. Harris House (ca 1850): 1½-story; flank-gable; clapboard; Greek Revival house; with 4-bay facade under full shed-roof porch on open-work supports, pilastered corners and entrance, and angled corners on Post Road/Bank Street gable end. D. Harris owned the house in 1862. In the late 19th century, it was owned by James and Ellen Tinker who started the Bank Cafe, and it remained associated with the Cafe property into the 20th century.
- 17-19-21 Double House (before 1775): 2½-story; flank-gable; vinyl-siding; double Colonial period house composed of two mirror, asymmetrical, 4-bay facades with massive interior chimneys and transoms over simple entrances. Two 2-story wings added to the south end and rear.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.40i

Bank Street (cont.)

- Supposedly constructed by a sea captain before the Revolution, possibly by Andrew Barton, the building probably housed workers for the local mill industry.
- 20 House (before 1780, late 19th c.): 2½-story; flank-gable; shingle; Colonial period house; with elongated asymmetrical 4-bay facade with entrance at the south end. Said to have been an 18th century house, attested to by stone foundation, and possibly enlarged to the north in the late 19th century when the 2/2 sash and Queen Anne attic windows were added.
- 26 James and Ellen Tinker House (1878): 1½-story; end-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; simple, sidehall-plan Victorian cottage; with hip-bay and shed entrance porch added to facade. Constructed for James and Ellen Tinker, first appearing in the tax records for 1878-79. The Tinkers established the Bank Cafe, and in 1914, Ellen was living here following James' death.
- 27 House (ca 1725-70): 2½-story; flank-gable; asbestos-shingle; colonial period house; with asymmetrical 4-bay facade, plain entrance, two small interior brick chimneys, and several rear shed additions. Owned by N. Lee in the third quarter of the 19th century, and from the 1880s to early 20th century by Rachel M. Smith who also owned 20 Fair Street.
- NC Shed (late 20th c.): 1-story; gable; frame, rear.
- 32 James and Ellen Tinker House (ca 1880): 1½-story; end-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; small, sidehall-plan cottage with bracketed front porch and molded facade window caps. Constructed, possibly as an investment, for James and Ellen Tinker who established the Bank Cafe on the Post Road in the 1870s.
- Garage (ca 1930): 1-bay; hip; vertical board, rear.
- 36 John E. & Dorcas M. Risley House (ca 1890): 2½-story; end-gable; shingle; large, simply detailed Queen Anne apartment house; with exposed rafter ends, small lites

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 10 1977

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7.41i

Bank Street (cont.)

outlining the upper sash of 2/2 windows, and central entrance under small, hip-roof porch with dentils and carved molding. Built for John E. Risley as a rental investment.

- 40 John E. & Dorcas M. Risley Cottage (ca 1890): 1½-story; cross-gable; shingle; simple Victorian sidehall-plan cottage; with bay window and enclosed, hip entrance porch on facade. Built for John E. Risley, apparently as a rental investment.

BAYSIDE AVENUE

- 12 Benjamin Thurston House (1896): 2½-story; flank-gambrel; aluminum-siding-and-shingle; Shingle Style/Colonial Revival house; with pedimented gable dormers, recessed and columned porch on east (waterside) and north with pebble dash ceiling, and gambrel end to street. Constructed for Benjamin Thurston and one of the first houses built in the Bayside Avenue area. Thurston was the general superintendent of the American Screw Company in Providence.
- Stable (1896): 1½-story; gambrel; clapboard-and-shingle; similarly styled stable, later converted to garage.
- 15 George E. Boyden House (ca 1895): 2½-story; flared-hip; clapboard-and-shingle; elaborate house; with complex cubical massing encircled by veranda on paired posts and situated on waterfront lot. Constructed for George E. Boyden, apparently as a summer house, and one of the first buildings constructed in the Bayview Avenue area. Boyden was treasurer of the Vesta Knitting Mills. From 1903-11, the property was owned by Alfred B. Pritkin, president of A.B. Pritkin Machinery Co. It was subsequently sold to Gottlieb W. Wildprett, a partner in Wildprett & (Gustave) Saacke, jewelry manufacturers.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 1 2 1997

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7.42i

Bayside Aveue (cont.)

Stable (ca 1895): 1½-story; flared-hip; clapboard; similarly styled structure; with loft doors and prominent chimney, later remodelled as a garage.

- 22 NC Fred E. Horton House (ca 1948): 2-story; end-gable; shingle; Neocolonial house; with simple entrance on east elevation, and a variety of windows including sash, french and bay. Attached garage to the south. Constructed on a lot divided off from the Benjamin Thurston House, #12 Bayview Avenue.

- 31 John Sawyer House (ca 1900): 1½-story; flank-gambrel; clapboard-and-pattern-shingle; Queene Anne/Colonial Revival style house; with octagonal tower intersecting roof at east end of facade and extensive porch with turned posts and rails on south and east elevations. Constructed for John Sawyer.

Garage (ca 1920, mid-20th c.): 1½-story; end-gable; shiplap-and-vertical-board; garage; originally 1-story and raised in the mid-20th century, rear.

- 46 House (late 19th c., moved ca 1920?): 2½-story; flank-gable; clapboard; centerhall-plan, 5-bay facade house; with two internal brick chimneys and central entrance under shed-roof open porch on early 20th century paired posts. Bayside Avenue was created ca 1896. This house does not appear on the 1917 map, but does appear here as #10 in 1932. It may have been relocated to this site in conjunction with construction of Narragansett Parkway, completed in 1927.

- 47-49 George E. Boyden Double House (ca 1900): 2½-story; cross-gable; asbestos-shingle; simple, sidehall-plan double house; with 2-story bay and full 2-story porch. Recently (since 1971) remodelled with 1/1 sash and new porch trim. Constructed by George E. Boyden, who lived at 15 Bayside Avenue, as a rental investment property.

Garage (early 20th c.): 2-bay; gable; frame, to rear.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.43i

Bayside Avenue (cont.)

55 Charles M. Allard House (ca 1910): 1½-story; slate-hip; shingle; fine bungalow; with rock-faced concrete block foundation and chimney, attenuated diamond-pane upper window, sash, and full porch integrated into roof with pebble dash ceiling and paired columns. Constructed for Charles M. Allard, a finisher, as his residence.

Garage (Ca 1910): 2-bay, hip-roof, concrete-block; garage; with one set of double, glazed swing doors and one later overhead door, rear.

61-63 William C. Dean House (ca 1909): 2½-story; end-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; simple, sidehall-plan house; with double entry under 2-story Colonial Revival porch. Constructed for William C. Dean, an engraver, as his residence, and incorporating at least one rental apartment.

62 Stephen S. & Lizzie Shephard House (1907): 2-story; hip; shingle; centerhall-plan house with 2-story facade bay and entrance under open porch with octagonal northeast corner and Colonial Revival detailing. Providence and Warwick directories contain no listing for Stephen Shepard. This may have been built as an investment, and was sold by 1909 to Alice C. Burnham.

NC Garage (mid-20th c.): 2-bay; hip; frame: rear.

67 Edmond F. Rhodes House (ca 1910): 2-story; end-gambrel; vinyl-siding; simple Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival Style house; with peak overhang, entrance with simple entablature and sidelights under projecting porch on large tapered posts, and several shallow window bays. Probably constructed for Edmond F. Rhodes, a broker.

68 George E. Boyden House (ca 1915): 2-story; hip; clapboard-and-shingle; simple, sidehall-plan house; with Colonial Revival entrance porch and projecting

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.44i

Bayside Avenue (cont.)

bay. One of several houses constructed as investments for Boyden, who lived at #15 Bayview Avenue.

Garage (ca 1920): 1-bay; hip; shingle; with overhead door, rear.

73-75 Rev. Thomas E. Bartlett House (ca 1908): 2½-story; end-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; Queen Anne/Colonial Revival sidehall-plan, double house; with gable end overhang, exposed rafter ends, simple entrance, 2-story open porch surmounted by shed dormer and 3-story polygonal tower on east side elevation. Rev. Thomas E. Bartlett, who also constructed #79 Bayview Avenue, next door, built this as his residence.

NC Garage (mid-20th c.): 2-bay; hip; rusticated concrete block; with two overhead doors, rear.

76 Charles F. Reinhardt House (ca 1906): 2½-story; end-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; sidehall-plan house; with extensive Colonial Revival porch, 2-story octagonal bay and 2/2 dhs windows, one at west end surmounted by stained-glass fanlight. Constructed for Charles F. W. Reinhardt, a jeweler, as his residence.

Stable (ca 1906): 1½-story; cross-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; currently under renovation -- doors and windows removed.

79 Rev. Thomas E. Bartlett House (ca 1902): 2-story; end-gable; clapboard-and-pattern-shingle; simple, sidehall-plan house; with 1-story bays at west end of facade and at southeast corner (angled) under Colonial Revival porch. Constructed for Rev. Thomas E. Bartlett as an investment. Bartlett also built #73-75, next door.

Garage (early 20th c.): 1-bay, end-gable; frame, rear.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1997

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.45i

CRUISE STREET

- 11 NC Joseph C. Cambio House (1976): 1-story; flank-gable; staggered-shingle; modern split-level ranch; with overhang and picture windows.
- 14 N. Carr House (before 1862): 2-story; cross-gable; vinyl-siding; L or T-plan house; with entrance in angle and 2-story shallow projecting square bay. Appears on 1862 map (possibly as "Capron & Mount") and on 1870 map as "N. Carr Est."
- 22-24 Double House (ca 1920): 2-story; end-gable; shingle; vernacular house; with front and side entrances under simple porches. Probably built for Elizabeth A. Warner, who owned other property in the area, as a rental investment.
- 27 Frank & Albert F. Cole House (ca 1920): 1-story; flank-gable; small, simple house; with full shed dormer, central entrance and 6/6 sash. Built by Frank and Albert F. Cole, proprietors of Pawtuxet Stock Farm at 89 Main Street.
- 30 John G. Redford House (ca 1920): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; plain, small house; with entrance in small, flank-gable ell to south. Built as an investment by Capt. John G. Redford, who lived on Fair Street.
- Garage (ca 1930): 1-bay; asymmetrical-end-gable; frame; with new swing doors and attached shed, rear.

EAST VIEW STREET

- 2 Alfred J. Richardson Commercial Building, now City recreation building (ca 1900): 1-story; flat; concrete-block; plain building; with 6/6 sash and located on the water front in City Park. Appears on a 1917 map and on a 1922 map as "Boat Repairing Mach. Shop".
- 23 William T. Twedell House (ca 1895): 1½-story; end-gable; aluminum-siding; simple, 3-bay, sidehall-plan house; with plain entrance, 2/2 sash, 3-grouped windows

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.46i

East View Street (cont.)

on first floor of facade, and fully exposed brick basement on east side. Constructed for William T. Twedell, a machinist.

- 35 House (ca 1880s): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; small 3-bay, sidehall-plan house; with gable dormer breaking cornice (west), and entrance and three grouped windows under full, shed-roof, columned porch. Possibly constructed for Lyman A. & Emma Macomber, who first appear in the tax records assessed for this property in 1905.

Garage (ca 1920): 1-bay; end-gable; shiplap; with paneled and glazed double swing doors, rear.

- 40 Capt. Charles P.H. Marshall House (1926): 1-story; hip-and-flank-gable; asbestos-shingle; sidehall-plan bungalow; with 2/2 sash and entrance under full porch. Built for Capt. Charles P.H. Marshall as his residence.

Small, modern, frame shed, rear.

- 42 House (ca 1890): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; house with glassed-in and open, shed-roof porch wrapping east and north sides. Constructed for or purchased by 1905 by Amasa Sprague 2d. Sprague, a mortgage broker, lived on Post Road and acquired a lot of property in Pawtuxet.

- 43 House (ca 1890?): 1½-story; cross-gable; asbestos-shingle; L-plan cottage with entrance in angle under wrap-around porch, originally bracketed but now on modern wrought iron posts. First appears in the tax records for 1905, assessed to Lizzie A. Griswold.

EMMONS AVENUE

- 13 House (late 18th/early 19th century): 2½-story; gable; shingle; plain vernacular house; with 2-story gable addition to north and shallow-pitch gable addition to roof of main mass, simple entrance in south end and 6/6

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 1 9 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7.47i

Emmons Avenue (cont.)

sash. This property was part of the Simeon Palmer and, later, the Niles estate in the late eighteenth century. At the turn of the 20th century it was owned by Lebbeus and Annie H. Bennett.

- 15 Gladys A. Seddon Apartment Building (ca 1955): 2-
NC story; irregular-flat-and-gable; aluminum-siding;
modern apartment building; with several additions.
Taxed to Gladys A. Seddon in 1956.

FAIR STREET

- 15 "Old Store", Fisher House (ca 1715, 1804, et seq.): 2-
story; end-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; simple 3-bay,
sidehall-plan Colonial period house; with Federal-
period sidelights at entry and molded window caps on
the first floor. Two lower front rooms said to have
been constructed as a store around 1804 and later
converted to a residence, possibly when the door and
window trim may have been added. The roof was also
raised, perhaps in the late 19th century. The rear ell
is a small house built around 1715 and moved to this
location. Around 1870, the house was owned by A.
Fisher who had a general store on Broad Street. It
remained in family ownership into the 20th century.
- NC Small shed, rear.
- 20 Rachel M. Smith House (ca 1896-98): 1½-story; end-
gable; vinyl-siding; small sidehall-plan Queen Anne
cottage; with shed dormer (south) and 2/2 dhs windows.
Full, turned-post entry porch now enclosed with entry
moved to north side of porch. Constructed for Rachel
M. Smith who also owned #27 Bank Street.
- 21 "Fisher House" (ca 1800): 2½-story; flank-gable;
shingle; asymmetrical, 5-bay-facade Federal period
house; with massive center chimney, Federal period
entrance surround with narrow paneled pilasters,
sidelights and flat entablature, and 6/6 dhs windows.
2½-story, frame. Gable wing, rear. Owned by A. Fisher

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7.48i

Fair Street (cont.)

in 1870 who had a general store on Broad Street.

24-26 Double House (ca 1890--95): 2½-story; end-gable; clapboard; simple Late Victorian double house; with 2-story front bay and sidehall entrances under plain-post porch. Possibly built by Frank and Albert Cole as an investment.

25-27 House (1763): 2½-story; flank-gable; clapboard; asymmetrical. 4-bay-facade Colonial period house; with brick central chimney, projecting enclosed entrance porch and 2½-story, frame, gable wing, rear. Owned by A. Fisher in 1862 and by William Butler in 1870.

Stable (late 19th c.); 1½-story; end-gable; clapboard.

Garage (early 20th c.): end-gable; shiplap; with attached screened ell.

30 "First Parsonage" (ca 1775, ca 1950): 2½-story; flank-gable; brick-veneer; altered Colonial/Federal house. Retains original massing, but finish and details date from mid-20th century when brick veneer added and entrance altered. Built by Pawtuxet Baptist Church as its first parsonage, and now used as apartments.

NC Garage (ca 1950): 3-bay; hip; concrete-block; with overhead doors, rear facing Bank Street.

39-41 John S. Grant House (1919): 2½-story; end-gable; shingle; plain centerhall-plan house; with 1-story, flat-roof ell on north side and 2/2, horizontal-muntin windows. Grant was the first owner.

42 J.W. Arnold House (ca 1850): 1½-story; pedimented-end-gable; clapboard; 3-bay-facade, sidehall-plan Greek Revival cottage; with wide cornice entablature, paneled corner pilasters, and molded window caps. Recessed entrance has heavy surround with paneled pilasters, flat entablature, sidelights and transom. Possibly built by William C. Rhodes, a local housewright who constructed several other Greek Revival cottages in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7.49i

Fair Street (cont.)

- Pawtuxet in the mid-19th century. Tax records indicate this house was owned by members of the Arnold family until the late 20th century.
- 47 George G. Wheeler House (ca 1917-32, or late 19th c.): 2½-story; flank-gable; asbestos-shingle; asymmetrical 4-bay-facade house; with Colonial Revival open central entrance porch and paired 4/1 round-arch windows in gable end. This house sits on the site of the Rev. B. Fay Mill which stood until the late 1890s. It was either built here in the early 20th century or relocated here at that time. Wheeler acquired much of the mill property and subdivided it for development. He lived next door at 57 Fair Street.
- 57 George Galen Wheeler House and Office (ca 1905): 2½-story; hip; vinyl-siding; square-plan house; with hip dormers, 2/1 sash, and now-enclosed porch on east and west elevations. Constructed for George G. Wheeler, a physician and surgeon, as his residence and office.
- 69 "Fair House" (ca 1820, 1848): 2½-story; pedimented-end-gable; aluminum-siding; Greek Revival exhibition hall with Italianate remodelling. Decorative details include: 2-story columned portico with ornate balustrade under extended roof pediment, segmental central entrance, bracketed cornice trim, and hip-roof cupola. Built for use as an exhibition hall by the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry and remodelled as a residence by R. Rhodes after the last fair in 1848.
- 70 Cyrus F. Baker House (ca 1900): 1½-story; cross-gable; vinyl-siding; 2-bay-facade, sidehall-plan cottage; with wrap porch (west and south) and cut-away corner window under porch. Post replaced and new fenestration added to rear southeast corner of house. Constructed for Baker as his residence, or built for William E. Roward who also built the similar house at #74 Fair Street as an investment and sold to Baker upon completion.
- 74 William E. Roward or Charles J. Heinberger House

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.50i

Fair Street (cont.)

- (1899): 1½-story; cross-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; 2-bay-facade, sidehall-plan cottage; with wrap porch (west and south), cut-away corner window under porch, and molded window caps. Built for William E. Roward, probably as an investment, and sold to Charles J. Heinberger before 1903. Heinberger was in the jewelry supplies business. Similar to, and better preserved than, #72 Fair Street, next door.
- 89 Slocum Homestead (ca 1840): 1½-story; flank-gable; clapboard; 5-bay-facade, centerhall-plan Greek Revival cottage; with paneled pilasters at corners and entrance. Bracketed bays added later. Possibly constructed for A. Slocum who owned the house in 1862, the property remained in family ownership until the mid-20th century.
- NC Small gable, frame, modern shed, rear.
- 101 A. Slocum House (19th c.): 2½-story; end-gable; shingle; sidehall-plan house; with simple trim and entrance flush with north corner of facade. Owned By A. Slocum in 1870.
- Stable (before 1890): 1½-story; flank-gable; shingle; with roof ventilator, converted to garage.
- 117 House (18th c.): 2½-story; flank-gable; shingle; large, asymmetrical 5-bay-facade, center chimney dwelling; with 20th century ells, dormers and Neoclassical entry portico. Owned by B. Bogman in the mid-19th century.
- Garage (before 1932): 2-bay; hip; frame; with lighted and paneled swing doors.
- Garage (before 1932): 2-bay; end-gable; frame; with lighted and paneled swing doors.
- 130 Colonel Ephraim Bowen House (1799, ca 1860): 2½-story; slate-flank-gambrel; shingle; large and ornate Federal period house; with 2-story, arcaded front porch (east),

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 12 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7.51i

Fair Street (cont.)

segmental and recessed entrance, molded and bracketed window caps, bays and eaves. The 1- and 2-story flat-roof ells and Italianate decorative elements were added before 1890 and probably ca 1860. Built for Colonel Bowen (died 1839), one of the participants in the 1772 raid on the British revenue cutter Gaspee, the house was acquired in the mid-19th century by Joseph Butler, a Providence merchant, who may have commissioned the Italianate renovations.

LAWN AVENUE

- 7 Scott C. Burlingame House (1905): 2-story; slate-end-gambrel; clapboard-and-shingle; Colonial Revival style house; with massive roof incorporating extensive recessed porch, pedimented gable dormers and palladian-inspired attic window. Rear gambrel ell is original. Faces water at end of street. Built for Burlingame as his residence. He had a marine supplies business at the foot of East View Street.
- 10 William A. Cranston House (1905): 2-story; cross-gambrel; clapboard-and-shingle; Colonial Revival house; with second story overhang, cut-away corners, full porch with new octagonal belvedere on water side (east), and Palladian-inspired attic window above porch. Built for Cranston, a mechanical drafstman, as his residence.
- Garage (early 20th c.): 1-bay, 2-car; end-gable; shiplap; with overhead door, rear.
- 19 Millard E. Yeaton House (ca 1920): 1½-story; hip; shingled house; with flaring roof incorporating full porch on south and east. Recently added large gable dormers on south, east and north have altered appearance to resemble cross-gable configuration. Built for Yeaton, an engine turner, as his residence.
- 23 Albert & Alice Hainsworth House (ca 1922): 2½-story; end-gambrel; wide-exposure-clapboard; sidehall-plan Dutch Colonial style house; with full, open porch on

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7.52i

Lawn Avenue (cont.)

tapered posts and round-arch attic windows. Hainsworth was a plumber.

Garage (ca 1922): 1-bay; hip; wide-exposure-clapboard; with overhead door, rear.

- 24 William E. Roward or J. Wilbert Walton House (ca 1900): 2-story; cross-gable; aluminum-siding-and-shingle; simple house; with entrance under wrap-around porch with new metal railing. Built by Roward, who developed other property in the area, or by Walton, a clerk with the J.B. Barnaby C., clothiers, in Providence.

NC Garage (mid-20th c.): 1-bay, 2-car; end-gable; frame, with overhead door, rear.

- 31 Charles W. & Alice M. Randall House (ca 1895): 1½-story; flank-gable; clapboard; simple house; with 2-bay facade and wrap open porch on south and east. Randall, the original owner, may have built this as a rental investment.

Garage (before 1932): 2-bay; end-gable; shiplap; with one set of original glazed swing doors and one overhead door.

- 32 Charles W. Randall House (1890s): 2½-story; complex-cross-gable; aluminum-siding; Queen Anne style asymmetrical house; with enclosed porch (east and north) with corner belvedere surmounted by turret. Randall may have been the original owner.

Garage (early- mid-20th c.): 1-bay, 2-car; end-gable; stucco; with overhead door and roof ventilator.

- 44 House (ca 1900): 1½-story; cross-gable; clapboard; sidehall-plan house; with full, open, hip Queen Anne porch with turned and sawn work, bay under porch and molded window caps.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.53i

Lawn Avenue (cont.)

- 45 Frank M. Williams & Annie Williams / George Martin House (1905): 1½-story; cross-gable; asbestos-shingle; sidehall-plan house; with full front hip porch, enclosed on south creating open, corner entry section. Appears to have been built by the Williams. The house was sold by 1909 to George Martin, a machinist.
- Garage (before 1932): 1-bay; low-pitch-end-gable, frame, with paneled swing doors. The only identified garage in Pawtuxet with this type of early doors.
- 48-50 Frank M. Williams House (ca 1910): 3½-story; hip; vinyl-siding-and-asbestos-shingle; large sidehall-plan tenement; with shallow 3-story bay and open, 1-story entrance porch on new wrought iron posts. Built by Williams as a rental investment.
- 51 Charles E. Fuller House (1896): 2½-story; end-gable; shingle; sidehall-plan house; with Queen Anne open hip porch (south and east) and polygonal bay and turret at southeast corner. Built by Fuller as his residence, this is one of several similar Queen Anne style houses on the street.
- Garage (ca 1920): 1-bay; low-pitch-end-gable; frame; with swing doors.
- 57 Charles C. Walker or Mabel L. Scholefield House (ca 1900-15): 2½-story; cross-gable; clapboard; 2-bay, sidehall-plan house; with plain entrance under wrap-around Colonial Revival porch (south and east). The Colonial Revival version of several similar houses on the street, originally owned by either Walker or Scholefield.
- 62-64 Benjamin L. Gallup House (ca 1900): 2½-story; cross-gable; aluminum-siding; 2-bay, sidehall-plan house with plain entrance and 1-story bay. Trim removed or covered. Gallup may have been the original owner.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7.54i

Lawn Avenue (cont.)

- 63 House (ca 1900): 2½-story; cross-gable; sidehall plan house; with plain entrance under porc, one of a group of similar houses on the street.
- 68 Charles F.W. Reinhardt House (ca 1900): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle-and-pattern-shingle; sidehall-plan cottage; with 1-story bay and turned-post Queen Anne porch. Possibly constructed by Reinhardt, a jewelry manufacturer, as a rental investment.
- 71 Cora I. Steere House (ca 1900): 2½-story; end-gable; shingle; 2-bay, sidehall-plan house; with open Queen Anne wrap porch (south and east) with turned posts and sawn brackets. One of several similar houses on the street. Steere may have been the original owner.

Garage (before 1922).

- 76-78 Charles F.W. Reinhardt House (ca 1908): 2½-story; end-gable; vinyl-siding; large sidehall-plan double house; with entrances and 2-story bay under full, 2-story turned-post Queen Anne porch. Constructed by Reinhardt, a jewelry manufacturer, as a rental investment.

NC Small modern shed, rear.

LAWRENCE AVENUE

- 6 Bertram A. Wheeler House (ca 1926): 1-story; flank-gable; shingle; plain cottage; with off-central entrance under enclosed porch with jalousie windows. Built by Wheeler, a pipefitter, as his residence.
- 10 House (ca 1930): 1½-story; hip; wide-exposure-clapboard; bungalow; with entrance under enclosed corner porch with jalousie windows and paired 6/1 windows.

Garage (early 20th c.): 1-bay; hip; clapboard; with overhead door, rear.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.55i

Lawrence Avenue (cont.)

- 15 Frederick Kempf House (ca 1908): 1½-story; flank-gable; shingle; simple cottage; with central entrance under full enclosed porch created by roof flank. Kempf developed several properties along Lawrence Avenue.

Garage (early 20th c.): 1-bay; hip; shiplap; with overhead door, rear.

- 18 NC Celia & Lawson G. Lawrence House (ca 1914): 1½-story; end-gable; vinyl-siding; heavily altered early 20th c. house; probably originally a hip-roof bungalow. Roof raised to asymmetrical end-gable, two entrances added to north elevation and windows altered. Built by Celia and Lawson G. Lawrence, a cutter, as their residence.

- 21 NC Arthur S. Burlingame House (ca 1950): 1½-story; flank-gable; clapboard; Neocolonial "cape": with large interior brick chimney, 3-bay facade and attached 1-bay garage to south.

- 22 House (ca 1917-32): 1½-story; flank-gambrel; stucco-and-clapboard; Dutch Colonial house; with large shed dormers and central entrance under open porch on tapered piers and topped by paneled roof balustrade.

Garage (before 1932): 1-bay; hip; rock-faced-concrete-block; with overhead door and small frame shed addition, rear.

NARRAGANSETT PARKWAY

- 23-27 George H. Arnold House, now Gaspee Lounge Building (ca 1880s): 2½-story; flared-mansard; stucco-plywood-sheathing-and-shingle; Second Empire house; with gable dormers, bracketed cornice, and remaining upper portion of two front bays which may have flanked original entry. The first floor has been altered and new entries and windows added for use as a bar.

- 34 NC Automobile Service Station (late 20th c.): 1-story; flat; brick; gas station with two garage bays and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

NOV 16 1989

Section number 7 Page 7.56i

Narragansett Parkway (cont.)

office.

- 73 Thomas N. & May R. Perry House (ca 1900; moved ca 1923): 1½-story; end-gable; vinyl-siding; L-plan house; with shed-roof infill in angle, plain entrance and glazed front porch. This house was originally built on the north side of East View Street and was relocated to its present site during construction for Narragansett Parkway in the early 1920s.
- Garage (before 1932): 1-bay; jerkin-head-end-gable; shiplap; with horizontal 6-light window over overhead door.
- 95 House (ca 1900): 2-story; flank-gable; clapboard-and-pattern-shingle; centerhall-plan house; with large central gable dormer breaking roof cornice, full Colonial Revival porch (now enclosed), and molded and bracketed window caps.
- 96 House (late 20th c.): 2-story; flank-gable; shingle-
NC and-vinyl-siding; Garrison Colonial split-level; with off-center entry.
- 156 House (ca 1950): 1-story; flank-gable; shingle; simple
NC house over full basement set into corner hillside site; screened porch over carport at rear.

NORTH FAIR STREET

- 11 House (ca 1950): 1-story; low-pitch-hip; shingle;
NC simple house; with end-gable front addition at west end and entrance in angle. Attached 2-bay garage, east.
- 14 House (ca 1930): 1½-story; cross-gable; shingle; small, asymmetrical house; with 6/1 dhs windows and jalousie windows on enclosed entrance porch. Possibly built for John J. Sousa.

Garage (ca 1930): 1-bay; hip; shingle; with overhead door, rear.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

NOV 13 1989

Section number 7 Page 7.57i

North Fair Street (cont.)

18 NC House (ca 1950): 1-story; cross-gable; shingle-and-stone-veneer; simple house with center entrance in cross-gable section.

NC Small, modern, frame shed, rear.

19 Samuel J. Sherman House (1835): 1½-story; flank-gable; clapboard; asymmetrical, centerhall-plan-facade house; with narrow fluted pilasters flanking entrance and later bow window. Attached garage ell, east.

23 House (ca 1880): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; 3-bay-facade, sidehall-plan house; with sidelights and bracketed hood at entry, 6/6 sash, and 1-story, gable ell (west).

Garage (ca 1920): 1-bay; end-gable; frame; with overhead door, rear.

24 House (ca 1917-32): 1½-story; cross-gable-and-hip; shingle; small, asymmetrical house with plain entry and grouped 6/1 sash in gabled front ell.

NC Garage (mid-20th c.): 1-bay, 2-car; end-gable; frame, to rear.

30 House (ca 1928): 1½-story; flank-gable; shingle; simple house; with heavy Colonial Revival entrance porch on west gable end and grouped windows.

Garage (before 1932): 1-bay; hip; shiplap; rear.

31 Capt. Crandall House (ca 1690, et seq.): 1½-story; flank-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; asymmetrical 5-bay-facade Colonial period house with large central brick chimney and simple trim. Originally a one-room house built on Prudence Island and moved to Pawtuxet on a barge. The property was owned by Mrs. Crandall in the 1860s and '70s and remained in family ownership until the 1930s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7.58i

North Fair Street (cont.)

- 33 NC House (late 20th c.): 1½-story; flank-gable; vinyl-siding; modern cape-type house; with plain center entrance and bow window. Located to the rear of #31 North Fair Street.
- 36 House (ca 1917-32): 2½-story; hip; shingle; square-plan, Colonial Revival style detailed simple house; with central hip dormer, grouped windows and entrance at west side of elevation via modern deck.
- Garage (ca 1930s): 1-bay; hip; stuccoed; with lighted double swing doors.
- 37 Ephraim Bowen Still House (ca 1720, ca 1800): 1½-story, end-gambrel; clapboard; small Colonial period house; with 3-bay-facade front section containing sidelighted entrance. Connected 1½-story, frame gable wings to side and rear. Thought to have been built in three sections: front portion a house built ca 1720, center portion a still house erected on the Ephraim Bowen estate about 1800 and moved here about 1850, and an ell added later which had been a blacksmith shop on an adjacent property.
- 45 NC House (late 20th c.): 2-story; flank-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; modern split-level house; with monumental full front porch.
- 56 House (ca 1940): 1½-story; cross-gable; shingle; asymmetrical house; with medieval and neo-colonial elements. Entrance with pediment and pilasters in steep-pitch gable pavilion, prominent fieldstone chimney, and double-hung and casement windows.
- Garage (ca 1941): 2-bay; hip; frame, rear.
- 59 Howard P. Salter House (ca 1920s): 1½-story; flank-gambrel; shingle; symmetrical Dutch Colonial style house; with large shed roof dormers, 3-bay facade and pedimented neocolonial central entrance portico. Constructed for Salter as his residence. Salter was in the coal business. Garage/Apartment (ca 1920s): 1½-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.59i

North Fair Street (cont.)

story; flank-gambrel; shingle; Dutch Colonial garage; similar to house, but with garage doors flanking central entrance to apartment above.

- 67 Harold T. Thompson House (ca 1923): 1½-story; hip; shingle; sidehall-plan bungalow; with exposed rafter ends, central hip dormer, and entrance under full, recessed front porch. Thompson, an auditor, built this as his residence.

Garage (ca 1930): 1-bay; end-gable; frame; with overhead door, rear.

PECK LANE

- 10 Rhodes House (early 18th c.): 1½-story; gambrel; shingle; simple vernacular Colonial period double house; with gable dormers and additions on water side. Center chimney removed. Possibly the oldest house in Pawtuxet and constructed by the Rhodes family, early owners of the property in the Peck Lane area. The British Lieutenant Duddington of the Gaspee was brought here as a prisoner in 1776.

- NC Garage (mid- late 20th c.): 1-bay; hip; shingle; with overhead door.

POST ROAD

- 2-4 Kearsage House (before 1775, mid-19th c.): 2½-story; flank-gable; clapboard; 4-bay-facade Colonial period house; with two simple entrances, small interior chimney and 6/6 sash. The house's current appearance results largely from 19th century modifications. Set close to sidewalk, just south of Pawtuxet Bridge. The house was used as a saloon in the 19th century and was owned by D. Howard in 1870.

- 6-8 Smith House (before 1775, moved ca 1920): 2½-story; flank-gable; clapboard; 4-bay-facade Colonial period

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7.60i

Post Road (cont.)

house; with massive center chimney and entrance with Ionic pilasters, cushion-frieze entablature and triangular pediment. Set back from and perpendicular to road behind 2-4 Post Road. Owned by R. Smith Estate and by A. Smith in the middle and late 19th century and moved from a site closer to Post Road to its present location during construction of Narragansett Parkway, ca 1923.

9-11-13 Commercial Garage (ca 1930): 1-story; flat; brick-and-frame; utilitarian garage building; altered several times. Located on the site of a blacksmith shop in business from the mid-19th to early 20th century and owned by Henry L. Johnson (see 131 Post Road). This building was probably erected by Frederick O. Bishop.

18-20 Former Customs House and Post Office (ca 1760, early 20th c.): 2½-story; flank gambrel; shingle; Colonial period house; with several distinctive 20th-century modifications. The northeast corner was truncated for construction of Narragansett Parkway in 1923 and a 20th-century flat-roof commercial addition of frame and black opaque structural glass (north end) projects from north and west. The original part of the building served as a customs house for maritime trade and later continued to serve as the village post office.

23-25 Christopher Rhodes House (1800): 2½-story; flank-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; 5-bay-facade Federal period house; with two massive internal chimneys, pedimented fanlight doorway with Ionic pilasters. Christopher Rhodes (1776-1861) was a descendant of Zachariah Rhodes, one of the early settlers of Pawtuxet. With his brother William, Christopher formed the C & W Manufacturing Company, which operated textile mills at Pawtuxet, Natick, Wickford and Albion, Rhode Island, and in northeastern Connecticut. Christopher also participated in other textile ventures, such as the Tillinghast Mill in East Greenwich. The Rhodes brothers founded the Pawtuxet Bank (see 40 Post Road). From 1828 to 1831, Christopher Rhodes represented

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7.61i

Post Road (cont.)

Warwick in the General Assembly. He was later a member of the building committee for the old State Prison of Gaspee Street in Providence and served as a prison inspector after the facility's completion.

- 27-29 James & Malachi Rhodes House (1734, 1774): 2½-story; flank-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; irregular-5-bay-facade Colonial period house; with one center and one interior end chimney and flat-top Federal doorway surround with transom, pilasters and consoles, splayed window lintels, and double brownstone entry staircase. The original southern portion of this structure, built in 1734 by James Rhodes, was a 3-bay "half house" with an end chimney. A northern addition, two bays broad with a north end-wall chimney was constructed by Malachi Rhodes in 1774.
- 30-32 Nelson Slocum House (ca 1760): 2½-story; flank-gable; shingle; 4-bay-facade Colonial period house; with pedimented and bracketed Victorian entry hood. Originally faced post Road and now set end to street.
- 1784 Milestone (1784): granite monument with portion of the original slate milepost set into it, inscribed: "5 miles From Providence Bridge 1784 J.B." Located adjacent to the Nelson Slocum House, #30-32 Post Road.
- 36-38 House (18th c.): 2½-story; flank-gable; clapboard; 4-bay-facade Colonial period house; with small center chimney, bracketed Victorian door hood, and molded window caps.
- 37-39 Sylvester & Mary Rhodes House (ca 1770): 2½-story; flank-gable; shingle; 4-bay-facade Colonial period house; with massive center chimney, flat-top Federal entrance with dentils and narrow pilasters, and splayed window lintels on side elevations. The house was probably built for Sylvester Rhodes about the time of his marriage to Mary Aborn in 1770, for in 1777, James Rhodes deeded to his son Sylvester a lot with a house in which the younger Rhodes had been living.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7.62i

Post Road (cont.)

- Shed (early 20th c.): 1-story; flat; clapboard; to rear.
- 40 Bank Cafe (1814, 1866): 2½-story; bellcast-mansard; brick; three-by-four-bay Federal structure structure; with bracketed trim on gable dormers and roof cornice, and entrance under extensive porch (north and west). Several frame ells are attached to rear (east). Erected to house the pawtuxet Bank established by Christopher and William Rhodes in 1814 to help finance their expanding textile empire. The bank moved to Providence in 1845 and closed in 1882. The building was used as a residence until James Turner opened the Bank Cafe restaurant here in the late 1870s.
- 43 George W. Wall House (1902): 2½-story; end-gambrel; clapboard-and-shingle; sidehall-plan Colonial Revival house; with wide eaves overhang, small shed dormers, and 1-story front bay and bracketed and turned-post entry porch. Wall was the first owner.
- 47-49 Capt. Thomas Remington House (1740): 2½-story; flank-gable; shingle; 5-bay-facade Colonial period house with Federal center-entrance surround with triangular pediment, fanlight and fluted pilasters, splayed window lintels on side elevations and 20th century bay windows replacing original sash on first floor of facade.
- 59-61 Richard F. & Clara A. Whitford House (ca 1889): 2½-story; flank-gable; shingle; 3-bay-facade Colonial Revival house; with two gable dormers and central neo-federal entrance under pedimented, bracketed hood. The Whitfords were the original owners. The house was relocated back from Post Road during road widening in the early 20th century.
- 62 Rick's Auto Body (ca 1920): 1-story commercial
NC building; originally flat-roofed, now with a false mansard; concrete-block covered with vertical board siding on facade. Built as an auto garage and much modified; 4-bays with overhead doors open to Post Road.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.63i

Post Road (cont.)

- 69 House (late 19th c.): 1½-story; cross-gable; shingle; small simple house; with Colonial Revival entrance pediment in cross gable section. Site is heavily screened from street. Garage (early- mid-20th c.): 1-bay; end-gable; vertical-boards; with overhead door, to side.
- 78 Austin F. & Augusta S. Joy House (1918): 1-story; end-gable; shingle; simple bungalow; with pedimented entry porch, now fully enclosed. Building now used as a doctor's office.
- 90 John & Jeremiah Randall House (ca 1785): 1½-story; flank-gable; clapboard; 4-bay-facade Colonial period dwelling; with Greek Revival window caps and simple, sidelighted door.
- 94-96 Wightman House (ca 1760, 19thc.): 2½-story; flank-gambrel; vinyl-siding; 3-bay-facade, sidehall-plan Colonial period house; with Victorian dormers, bays and entry hood. In the early and mid-19th century, the house was owned by Samuel W. Wightman, a cabinet maker, whose shop may have been located in an outbuilding to the rear.
- Garage (early- mid-20th c.): 1½-story; steep-flank-gable; shingle; with two overhead doors, rear.
- 98-100 House (ca 1740): 2½-story; flank-gable; asbestos-shingle; 4-bay-facade house; with center chimney, Federal entry with narrow pilasters, flat-top, dentils and transom. Owned by the Sherman family from at least the mid-19th century to the present.
- 99 NC Condominiums (1980s): 2-story; flank-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; group of six 4- 6-unit condominium buildings; with two different types incorporating Neocolonial design elements.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.64i

Post Road (cont.)

110 George Sheldon House (1790): 2½-story; flank-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; 4-bay-facade house; with small interior chimney and Federal entrance surround with narrow fluted pilasters, transom and flat entablature ornamented by zigzag motif. Molded greek Revival window caps on main house and flat-roof, 2-story east ell.

Garage (before 1922): 1-bay; end-gable; shingle.

116-118 Carder Tavern (1740): 2½-story; flank-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; 5-bay-facade centerhall-plan house; with pedimented Federal entrance surround and paired interior chimneys. Used as a tavern in the 18th century for travellers on the Post Road, the property remains in Carder family ownership. The house was rehabilitated as apartments in 1947, after having been vacant for twenty years.

NC Garage (ca 1947): 1-bay; end-gable; frame; with sliding door.

121 House (ca 1920): 2½-story; hip; shingle; 2-bay, sidehall-plan house; with 2/1 sash windows, central hip dormer, small hip entry porch on wrought iron supports and new facade bow window.

126 Capt. John Carr House (ca 1760): 2½-story; flank-gable; asbestos-shingle; 4-bay-facade Colonial period house; with 6/6 sash, small interior chimney replacing original massive stack and Victorian bracketed entry hood.

127 Henry L. Johnson House (ca 1870): 1½-story; cross-gable; clapboard; L-plan cottage with entrance in angle under turned-post porch. Located to the rear of the Henry L. Johnson House, #131 Post Road, the structure may have originally been an outbuilding, later converted to residential use.

131 Henry L. Johnson House (ca 1862-70): 1½-story; slate-flank-gable; clapboard; 5-bay-facade, centerhall-plan,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.65i

Post Road (cont.)

early bracketed cottage; with bracketed trim on gable dormers, roof cornice, and entry hood and molded window caps. A 1-story, flank-gable wing with bracketed eaves and porches on front and rear extends to the east. Built for Henry L. Johnson as his residence. Johnson had a blacksmith shop near the bridge (see #9-13 Post Road) which operated into the 20th century. Two or three outbuildings were located behind the house; the one remaining is now a residence.

- 141 William Rhodes House (1798): 2½-story; hip; clapboard; 5-bay-facade, central-entrance Federal period house; with four paired end chimneys, splayed window lintels, and projecting gable portico over fanlighted entry. William Rhodes, together with his brother Christopher Rhodes (see 23-25 Post Road), was a co-founder of C & W Manufacturing Co., a textile firm, and the Pawtuxet Bank (see 40 Post Road). He had this house built as his residence.

Shed (early to mid-20th c.): 1-story; hip; clapboard.

Garage (early to mid-20th c.): 1-bay; gable; frame.

- 146 House (ca 1920): 2½-story; end-gambrel; shingle; Queen Anne / Colonial Revival house; with 1-story bays and screened porch on north and west sides.

NC Small modern, frame shed.

REMINGTON STREET

- 6 NC House (late 20th c.): 2-story; irregular-cross-gable; shingle; modern house; with paired casement windows and deck overlooking water.

- 7 Josephine B. & Charles E. Peterson House (ca 1900): 2½-story; end-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; simple Queen Anne house; with open 1-story porch on tapered piers and shallow 2-story bay. The Petersons were the first owners.

- 9-11 House (late 19th c.): 2½-story; end-gable; vertical

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.66i

Remington Street (cont.)

board; house; with late 20th century alterations to facade including sliding glass door, tall narrow lights, and new 2-story porch. Facade appears to have been built out to align with original 2-story bay.

- 10 House (late 20th c.): 2-story; flank-gable; shingle-
NC and-diagonal-board; Garrison Colonial split-level house; with off-center entrance.
- 12 House (late 20th c.): 2-story; flank-gable; shingle-
NC and-clapboard; Garrison Colonial split-level house; with off-center entrance.
- 15 Thomas Brindle House (ca 1920): 1½-story; end-gable; vinyl-siding; plain and small sidehall-plan house; with full, enclosed shed roof entry porch. Brindle was the first owner.
- 17 Albert S. Daggett House (ca 1900): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; plain sidehall-plan house; with recently replaced windows and porch removed. One of several houses built by Daggett as an investment.
- 19-21 Albert S. Daggett Double House (ca 1900): 2½-story; hip; vinyl-siding; centerhall-plan house; with 1-story open porch and large central gable chalet-inspired dormer. Window trim removed or covered. One of several investment properties built by Daggett.
- 25 Albert S. Daggett House (ca 1900): 2-story; irregular-cross-gable; shingle; house; with complex roof massing, and sidehall entrance under glazed, wrap-around porch. One of several houses built by Daggett, and possibly his residence.
- Garage (before 1932): 1-bay; end-gable; frame, rear.
- 37-39 Albert S. Daggett / John Hokanson House (ca 1900-17): 2½-story; hip-and-cross-gable; vinyl-siding; sidehall-plan, simply detailed house; with shallow 2-story bay and 2-story porch topped by large gable dormer. Possibly constructed as an investment by Daggett and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.67i

Remington Street (cont.)

built by John Hokanson, a carpenter. Hokanson began paying taxes on the property in 1917 and was living here by 1920.

- NC Two small, modern sheds, rear.
- 41 Albert S. Daggett / George Webb house (ca 1900): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; small, 2-bay house; with sidehall entrance under open, full, Colonial Revival porch. Possibly built by Daggett as an investment. The first owners and occupants were Minnie E. Webb and George Webb, a printer.
- 45 E.S. & Maryett Cooke House (ca 1906): 2½-story; end-gambrel; asbestos-shingle-and-asphalt-shingle; much altered Queen Anne house; with heavily modified and enclosed full front porch. Small stained-glass Queen Anne attic window. The Cookes were the original owners
- 47 House (ca 1900): 1½-story; flank-gable; wood-and-asphalt-shingle; small house; with 2/2 dhs, located behind No. 45 Remington Street.
- 49 Florence Risley Sisson House (1909): 2½-story; hip; vertical-plywood; simple, sidehall-plan house; with full front turned-post porch. Sission was the original owner.
- Garage (early 20th c.): 2-bay; hip; rock-faced-concrete-block; with glazed swing doors, rear.
- 51-53 House (ca 1880s): 2½-story; cross-gable; clapboard; L-plan house; with 1½-story projecting front gable ell. One entrance located in angle of ell and second entrance under shed-roof, turned-post porch on east elevation. Molded caps over 2/2 dhs windows.
- 55 House (ca 1880s-95): 2½-story; end-gable; asbestos-shingle; narrow, 3-bay-facade sidehall-plan house; with two gable dormers breaking eaves on the east, 1-story front bay, and simple entrance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 13 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7.68i

Remington Street (cont.)

- 56 NC House (late 20th c.): 1-story; flank-gable; shingle; ranch house; with plain off-center entrance and picture windows. Surrounded by high chainlink fence.
- 59 Pawtuxet Armory (1843): 2-story; stucco-over-fieldstone; 2- by 3-bay armory; with single and double entrances at south gable end and 6/6 and 2/2 dhs windows. Erected by the State of Rhode Island as headquarters for the Pawtuxet Artillery. The building also housed the apparatus for the village's volunteer fire brigade after 1853 and served as a meeting hall for the Harmony Lodge of Masons for 57 years. It was converted to a residence, but has recently been restored by the Pawtuxet Rangers.
- 71 William Remington - H. Remington House (early 18th c.): 1½-story; flank-gable; shingle; small, 3-bay-facade, Colonial period house; with small central brick chimney, low fieldstone foundation, plain center entrance, and 6/1 dhs windows. This building is thought to have housed Pawtuxet's earliest school from 1728 to around 1740. It appears on the 1862 map as belonging to "H. Remington", who inherited it from his father William, and was owned in 1870 by William Butler.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AVENUE

- 14-18 NC Henry F. Woodell Double House (ca 1948): 1-story; hip; stucco; symmetrical, "moderne" double house; with 12-light casement windows and entrances at either end of facade in small shed-roof additions. It was designed and constructed by Hollywood Homes, Inc. Woodell was the first owner and occupant.
- 15 Samuel J. & Jennie F. Cole House (ca 1880s): 2½-story; end-gable; shingle-and-pattern-shingle; large, sidehall-plan Queen Anne house; with entrance under Neocolonial portico. 2-story, gable, frame, square bay on north side and large gable dormer and 1-story polygonal bay on south side. Appears on O.H. Bailey's

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.69i

South Atlantic Avenue (cont.)

View of 1890 as the only house near the corner of South Atlantic Avenue and Post Road. The Cole family owned farms in the area.

Garage (early 20th c.): 2-bay; jerkinhead-end-gable; frame; with overhead doors, rear.

22 Anthony J. Lambert House (1947): 1-story; end-gable; NC shingle; small, plain house with 6/1 dhs windows and central entrance in enclosed end-gable porch. Built for Lambert as his residence.

NC Garage (mid-20th c.): 1-bay; end-gable; frame, with overhead door.

23 House (1880s): 2½-story; end-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; sidehall-plan, Queen Anne house; with 2-story bay, pedimented and turned-post entrance porch with carved floral relief in pediment, and several small additions to rear.

Garage (ca 1920): 2-bay; flat; frame, rear.

29-31 Calvin B. Wickham House (ca 1914): 1½-story; hip; shingle; sidehall-plan bungalow; with hip dormers and recessed, glassed-in entrance porch. Wickham was the first owner.

Garage (ca 1914): 1-bay; end-gable; frame, rear.

33 House (1880s): 2½-story; flank-gable; clapboard; 5-bay-facade, centerhall-plan Italianate house; with bracketed entry hood and molded window caps.

Garage (ca 1920): 3-bay; hip; shiplap; with double, glazed swing doors, rear.

42 Frank A. Simpson house (ca 1926): 1½-story; hip; shingle; sidehall-plan bungalow; with central hip dormer and entrance under full, recessed porch on flared posts. Constructed by Simpson, a manager, as his residence.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.70i

South Atlantic Avenue (cont.)

- 43 House (late 19th c.): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; small, sidehall-plan Victorian cottage; with 1-story bay and recessed entrance in widened facade created by extension of north roof flank.
- NC Garage (mid-20th c.): 2-bay; end-gable; frame, rear.
- 46 Martin L. Strauss House (ca 1926): 1½-story; hip; aluminum-siding; center-entrance bungalow; with full recessed porch, now enclosed. Strauss was the first owner.
- 50 Arthur S. Burlingame House (ca 1900): 2½-story; cross-gable; shingle; L-plan house; with entrance in angle under shed-roof porch created by roof slope. Constructed for Burlingame, a jewelry manufacturer, as his residence.
- Garage (before 1932): 2-bay; hip; frame; with one original and one recent overhead door.
- 53 George & Esther E. Croston House (before 1895): 1½-story; end-gable; clapboard-and-pattern-shingle; sidehall-plan, Queen Anne cottage; with full shed-roof incorporating 1-story bay and turned-post entrance porch. Small bracketed caps on side windows. Built for George Croston, collector, and Esther E. Croston, clerk for the City Water Commission, as their residence.
- Stable (before 1895): 1½-story; flank-gable; frame; with roof ventilator, loft doors at gable end, and double, lighted swing doors on gable flank elevation.
- 57-59 Harry B. Stockard House (ca 1900): 2½-story; cross-gable; shingle-and-pattern-shingle; double, centerhall-plan house; with entrance under Queen Anne porch with central pediment surmounted by later square oriel. 1-story bays at each corner under porch. Stockard was the first owner. In 1914-15, Albert J. Stockard, manager of the National Butter Store, was living here.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7.71i

South Atlantic Avenue (cont.)

- 60 William L. Carey House (ca 1908): 2½-story; cross-gable; shingle; sidehall-plan, Queen Anne / Shingle Style house; with diamond-pane windows, eyebrow gable-peak windows and later 20th century entrance treatment. Constructed by Carey, a plumber, as his residence.
- NC Garage (mid-20th c.): 2-bay; hip; frame; with overhead doors, rear.
- 64 Ida B. Rose House (ca 1921): 1½-story; cross-gable; shingle; asymmetrical house; with sidehall Colonial Revival entrance porch created by extension of roof slope. Rose was the first owner.
- NC Garage (mid-20th c.): 1-bay; frame; end-gable; with overhead door, rear.
- 67 Harry B. Stockard or Frank B. Wright House (ca 1900): 1½-story; cross-gable; vinyl-siding; centerhall-plan Queen Anne cottage, altered since 1971 with new windows and enclosure of full porch. Either Stockard or Wright was the original owner.
- Garage (early 20th c.): 1-bay; end-gable; shiplap; with overhead door, rear.
- 73 Charles F. Chaffee House (ca 1908): 2½-story; cross-gable; asbestos-shingle; asymmetrical house; with entrance under extensive porch. Chaffee was the original owner.
- Garage (before 1932): 2-bay; low-pitch-end-gable; shiplap; with doors replaced. Poor condition.
- 82 House (early 20th c.): 2½-story; hip; stucco-and-shingle; sidehall plan house with central entrance through enclosed, Colonial Revival porch. A 1-story, rear addition connects to a shingled 2-bay garage.
- 83 House (early 20th c.): 2-story; flank-gable; asbestos shingle; plain house; with central shed dormer breaking cornice and open Colonial Revival entrance porch.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.72i

South Atlantic Avenue (cont.)

- 87 House (early 20th c.): 1½-story, end-gable; novelty-shingle; plain house, with cut-out trim on end of projecting roof rafters; Colonial Revival entrance porch now filled-in.

Garage (early 20th century): 1-bay; 1-story; hip; multi-light double swing doors have decorative vertical panels.

SOUTH FAIR STREET

- 18 Walter E. Slocum, Jr. House (ca 1905): 1½-story; cross-gable; shingle-and-vertical-board; sidehall-plan cottage; with Queen Anne turned-post entry porch across front. Constructed by Slocum, a shellfish dealer, as his residence on a lot divided from the Slocum Homestead property, #89 Fair Street.
- NC Garage (mid-20th c.): 1-bay; end-gable; shingle; with overhead door.
- 21-23 Fair Grounds or Rev. B. Fay Mill Housing (ca 1870-90): 2-story; decked-gambrel; asbestos shingle; double house; with symmetrical facade with two central entrances under full, free classic porch. One polygonal and one square bay with Queen Anne windows located on each end elevation. Possibly originally constructed as workers' housing for the Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry Fairs which were held in the Fair House at #69 Fair Street and surrounding grounds in the first half of the 19th century, but more likely for the Rev. B. Fay Mill which stood at the southeast corner of Fair and North Fair Streets in the late 19th century. Originally the building was set with gable end to the street and faced east. Shortly after 1900, the building was rotated to face South Fair Street and modifications were made.
- 24 Walter E. Slocum House (ca 1890): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; sidehall-plan Queen Anne cottage; with turned-post-and-bracketed entry porch and 1-story bay

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7.73i

South Fair Street (cont.)

incorporated under one hip-roof on facade. Constructed by Slocum as a rental investment.

- 25-27 Octagon House (ca 1862-70): 2-story; octagonal-hip; shingle; octagonal house; later built out at northwest corner to create an irregular heptagon. Despite 20th-century dormer, wall sheathing, and windows, it remains an unmistakable example of this briefly-popular house type. Now used as a double house. The original owner may have been D.G. Hall.
- NC Garage (ca 1940): 2-bay; hip; shingle; with overhead door, rear.
- 26 Walter E. Slocum House (ca 1880): 1½-story; end-gable; shingle; sidehall-plan Italianate cottage; with bracket and modillion trim on entry hood and front and side bays. Possibly built by Slocum as a rental investment.
- 32 Walter E. Slocum House (ca 1890): 1½-story; cross-gable; shingle-and-vertical-board; sidehall-plan Queen Anne cottage; with simple bargeboard and open stickwork in west gable peak, corner bay and modernized entry under wrap-around, turned-post Queen Anne porch. Possibly built by Slocum as a rental investment.
- 37 James A. Hazard House (1968): 2½-story; flank-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; asymmetrical Garrison Colonial split-level ranch.
- NC Garage (1968): 2-bay; end-gable; shingle; with overhead doors, rear.
- 42 Henry & Georgia A. Williams House (ca 1890): 1½-story; cross-gable; shingle; Queen Anne sidehall-plan cottage; with bay window and open shed-roof porch with turned posts and sawn brackets. The Williams' were the original owners.
- 45 Frederick & Martha Lowe House (ca 1930): 1½-story; flank-gable; vinyl-siding; 3-bay-facade, simple house; with central entrance in pedimented-gable enclosed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.74i

South Fair Street (cont.)

porch.

Garage (ca 1930): 2-bay; end-gable; shingle; with overhead door, rear.

46 Joseph & Cora Merritt House (1914): 2½-story; hip; clapboard-and-shingle; simple house; with small central hip dormer, off-center entrance and bay under full Colonial Revival porch. Merritt, a foreman, built this as his residence.

NC Garage/Shed (late 20th c.): gambrel; vertical; boards, rear.

56 Hartie Peck House (ca 1880s): 1½-story; end-gable; vinyl-siding; sidehall-plan cottage; with neocolonial pedimented entrance portico and two hip dormers breaking cornice (east). Window trim removed or covered. Peck may have been the original owner.

NC Garage (ca 1980): 1-bay; end-gable; vinyl-siding; overhead door, rear.

59 Frederick Kempf or Frank E. Smith House (ca 1900-17): 1½-story; flank-gable; vinyl-siding; asymmetrical house; with front roof flank extended to create a recessed corner entry porch. End-wall, small brick chimney and small shed-roof bay, east.

Garage (before 1932): 2-bay; hip; shingle; with overhead doors, rear.

61 House (ca 1870-95): 1½-story; end-gable; clapboard; simple cottage with Colonial Revival trim. Entrance on east flank, 3-bay elevation with rectangular, applied-molding panels above windows and door. Original dormer and 1-story rear gable addition recently modified. Originally identical to #67 South Fair Street, next door.

67 House (ca 1870-95): 1½-story; end-gable; clapboard; simple cottage with Colonial Revival trim. Entrance on

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1988

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7.75i

South Fair Street (cont.)

east 3-bay flank elevation with altered rectangular panels above windows and door. Gable dormer breaking cornice and 1-story gable rear addition may be original. Originally identical to #61 South Fair Street, next door.

- NC Garage (mid-20th c.): 2-bay; hip; clapboard; with overhead door, rear.
- NC Small modern gambrel-roof shed.

SPRING GARDEN STREET

- 4 Frank W. Griswold House (ca 1890): 1½-story; end-gambrel; clapboard-and-shingle; simple sidehall-plan house; with cutaway northwest corner. Likely built for Frank W. Griswold. His widow, Phoebe, was living here in 1914.
- 7 House (ca 1890): 2-story; end-gable; shingle; simple, sidehall-plan house; with 1-story shed roof ell on east, waterside, elevation. Possibly built for Henry H. Carr.
- 10 Scott C. Burlingame House (1894): 2-story; cross-gable; shingle; simple L-plan house; with sidehall entrance in end-gable section. Built for Scott C. Burlingame, probably as a rental investment. He lived at 44 Lawn Avenue.
- 11 House (ca 1890): 1½-story; clapboard-and-pattern-shingle; L-plan house; with small hip dormer breaking cornice (east), molded window caps, and entrance in enclosed and recessed porch. Possibly built for Albert H. Eddy.
- 12 House (ca 1890): 1½-story; flank-gable; shingle; sidehall-plan simply detailed house; with full porches recessed under front and rear roof overhangs. Possibly built for C.A. Cornell.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 13 1988

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.76i

Spring Garden Street (cont.)

- 15 House (ca 1890): 2-story; end-gable; shingle; sidehall-plan house; with full, projecting, enclosed porch at east end and open, Colonial Revival entrance section at west end.
- 20 George S. Carr House (ca 1890): 1½-story; cross-gable; vinyl-siding; 2-bay, sidehall-plan house; with turned-post and bracketed Queen Anne porch on front (north) and east. Carr was the original owner.
- 23 Joseph Mckeen House (ca 1890): 1½-story; flank-gable; clapboard-and-pattern-shingle; Queen Anne house; with large central gabled dormer breaking roof cornice, sidehall entrance under full, open porch on delicate turned bulbous posts with small brackets on front (south) and east. In 1914 Sarah A. Mckeen, Joseph Mckeen's widow was living here.
- Stable (late 19th c.): 1½-story; end-gable; shiplap; with loft door and sliding paneled door in north gable end.
- 28 John A. Schleicher House (1903): 1½-story; cross-gable; clapboard; 2-bay, sidehall-plan house; with entrance under turned-post and bracketed porch on front (north) and east. In 1914, Mrs. John A. Schleicher, a hairdresser, was living here.
- Garage (before 1932): 2-bay; hip; concrete block; with glazed swing doors.
- 48 Timothy Raymond Scott House (1904): 2½-story; steep-pitch-and-flared-flank-gable; shingle; Shingle Style house; with shed dormer breaking cornice, square bay and sidehall, enclosed entry porch under roof overhang, and full open porch on east and south. Built for Scott as his residence. He was listed in the 1914 directory as a foreman.
- Garage (1904): 1½-story; steep-flank-gable; shingle; 2-bay garage; similar in design to house, with shed dormer and glazed swing doors.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.77i

Spring Garden Street (cont.)

- 51 House (ca 1900): 1½-story; flank-gable; shingle; house; with central gabled dormer recessed into roof slope, off-center entrance under full open porch on turned and bracketed posts. Possibly built for Josiah and Ruth King.
- Garage (before 1922): 1-bay; end-gable; shingle; with replaced or covered swing doors.
- 57 House (ca 1890): 2-story; flared-flank-gambrel; aluminum-siding; simple house; with large shed dormer, sidehall entry under porch on modern wrought iron posts. Possibly built for Richard E. Henrys.
- Garage (before 1932): 1-bay; hip; aluminum-siding; with overhead door.
- 58 Stephen D. Greene House (ca 1909): 1½-story; flank-gable; shingle; centerhall-plan house; with exposed rafter ends and full glazed porch recessed under roof overhang with Colonial Revival low fanlight motif over windows and door. Built for Greene, possibly as a rental investment, as he was living next door at #64 Spring Garden Street in 1914. Greene was a jeweler.
- Garage (early 20th c.): 1-bay; end-gable; shingle; with glazed swing doors.
- 64 Stephen D. Greene House (ca 1900): 1½-story; end-gambrel; clapboard-and-shingle; 2-bay, sidehall-plan house with entrance under delicate turned-posts porch on front (north) and east. Stephen D. Greene was living here in 1914. He was a jeweler.
- NC Small, modern, gambrel-roof, frame shed, rear.
- 68 House (ca 1900): 2-story; flank-gambrel; shingle; sidehall-plan house; with two gable dormers and full, Colonial Revival porch.
- Garage (before 1922): 2-bay; hip; shingle; with glazed

United States Department of the Interior
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NOV 13 1988

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7.78i

Spring Garden Street (cont.)

swing doors.

- 71 House (ca 1900): 2½-story; flank-gable; shingle; asymmetrical house; with entrance under open porch on half-columns and southwest corner turret.

Garage (before 1932): 2-bay; hip; shiplap; with overhead doors.

- 74-76 Double House (ca 1900): 2½-story; end-gable; aluminum-siding; typical sidehall-plan house; with 2-story bay and double entrance under 1-story Queen Anne porch with roof balustrade and turned posts.

Garage (before 1932): 2-bay; hip; concrete block; with overhead doors.

- 75 Archibald O. Jalbert House (ca 1905): 2½-story; cross-gable; clapboard-and-shingle; sidehall-plan house; with 2-story bay and 1-story columned entry porch. Jalbert was a musician.

Garage (before 1932): 1-bay; low-pitch-end-gable; shiplap; with glazed swing doors.

(END OF WARWICK STREETS)